FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USTINOV, OTHERS WATCH 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

LD111751 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The exercises of the staffs and troops of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, code-named "Shield-84," continued today on the territory of Czechoslovakia according to plan. Taking part in the exercises are units of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish People's Army, the Army of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army. The "Shield-84" exercises are being conducted by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

Today's combat activities were watched by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colokta and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidum Jan Fiktik and Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Jindrich Polednik; head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee Vladimir Blechta; Deputy Federal Premiers Matej Lucan and Jaromir Obzina; Chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic; other representatives of party and state bodies; and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Also present were Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the PPR; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of national defense of the USSR; Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of the Ministry of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The combat activities were also watched by Lieutenant General Choyndongiyn Purevdorj, chief of the General Staff and first deputy minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic; and Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, chief of the General Staff and first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

STROUGAL, SIWICKI NOTE SIGNIFICANCE OF EXPERIENCES

LD112107 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces began the "Shield-84" exercises in Czechoslovakia this morning. The exercises are led by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of defense. They are being watched by Czechoslovak leaders, the Soviet defense minister, and the leaders of army delegations from the fraternal socialist states.

During a meeting of the delegations, Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed the symbolic significance of organizing the exercises on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

Army General Florian Siwicki made a speech on behalf of the Army delegations. He pointed out, among other things, the crucial role of the Soviet Army in crushing fascism and the significance of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' alliance as a guarantor of the inviolability of borders and the security of the entire socialist community.

AWP PAPER MAINTAINS FOREIGN CAPITAL RULES SFRY

AU081340 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 8 Sep 84

["Yugoslav 'Self-Administration' is Administered by Foreign Capital -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 8/ATA/ -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article written by Shaban Murati on the proposal of the Yugoslav Government to amend the law on the investments of foreign capital in the Yugoslav firms, that will be approved soon by the Federal Assembly. This measure will abolish every limitation for the U.S., British, West German, Soviet monopoly companies, etc. likewise, the government abolishes every restriction on the export of the profits of the foreign investors in Yugoslavia.

The leaders of Belgrade, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, are trying too much to present the new draft-law before the public opinion at home and abroad as a measure that allegedly will help to realise the program of economic stablization. "The financial support from outside," TANJUG writes, "would make easier the realisation of the long term program of stablization at home and the economic policy for 1984". Everywhere it is being spoken of a "turing point in the Yugoslav economy, its modernization and greater competing ability", forgetting that even until now the investments of foreign capital have been great in Yugoslavia and have not recovered at all the Yugoslav "self-administering" economy.

The drafting of this draft-law that opens the doors of the country's economy to the big imperialist capital as well as some laws that have been and are being drafted by the Yugoslav Government in the context of the so-called economic liberalization, speak of the profound and very grave crisis the economy and society are undergoing in Yugoslavia. The new law on the foreign investments marks a clamorous failure and bankruptcy of the Yugoslav "self-administering" system. At the beginning the theoreticians of the Titoite "self-administration" boasted too much that they might receive credits and loans and that they might allow investments by the foreign capitalists and in this way the Yugoslav "specific" socialism might be built. The great capitals of the capitalist world, that were poured out in Yugoslavia as a crutch for the Titoite "self-administration" did nothing else but revealed the nature and character of this socalled "self administration". The events have proved and are forcefully proving the corectness of the profound scientific analyses Comrade Enver Hoxha has made of the Yugoslav system of "self-administration" and its ties with the foreign capital. In his work "Yugoslav Self-Administration-Capitalist Theory and Practice", Comrade Enver Hoxha writes: "The Yugoslav self-administration is a Yugoslav and foreign capitalist joint administration. The foreign capitalists, that is, the companies, concerns and those who have made investments in Yugoslavia determine the policy and the allround development of Yugoslavia just as much as the Yugoslav state power itself".

The new law of the Yugoslav Government on investments, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, enchances precisely this power of the foreign capital in proportion to the Yugoslav state economic organs and with the working class of this country as well.

In this way, the big international capital dictates directly in taking economic decisions and drafting the economic policy of the country.

Until now, formally, the foreign investors were exempt from the right of taking decisions that affected the workers directly. With the new law, these formal limitations are abolished. The magazine NIN points out that the "the foreigners will take part in taking those decisions, whose consequences affect them". Thus, foreign capital acts more freely not only merely in the economic field, but in the social and political fields as well. It brings and practises its legislation to preserve investment, profits the capitalist exploitation of the workers. For this, it has the guarantee and support of the Yugoslav government and laws. In this way it becomes evident both the failure of "self-administration" and what keeps it on foot. It is a "self-administration" administered by foreign capital.

The economic support through big and all-sided credits from the capitalist countries, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, has been a factor that not only has not cured and saved it, but has weakened further the Yugoslav "self-administering" system present day situation of the Yusgoslav economy and society, the great debts,numerous credits and investments, the ever closer relationship with the policy of international imperialism are an incontestable proof to it. The Yugoslav leadership tries in vain to claim that there is economic recovery at home and that allegedly, the new laws express the strength of this economy. The tableau is no gloomy that no retouch by the propaganda can hide it. Through numerous facts ZERI I POPULLIT speaks of the increase of inflation in Yugoslavia, the price rise of retail goods, the reduction of investments at home, the devaluation of dinar, and the increase of foreign debts, which has amounted to 21 billion dollars.

The receiving of foreign investments in greater proportions than until now, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines, will worsen further the situation of the economy and of the working masses, it will widen the social differentiations and inequality, which are so characteristic for the present Yugoslavia. The foreign investors will decide upon and play as they like with the prices and the wages and their position and influence will put the Yugoslav Government into the iron grip, the latter is trying to create possibilities to the foreign capitalists for the maximum exploitation of Yugoslavia.

The successive failures of the measures and of the capitalist economic policy of the Yugoslav leadership, the new anti-worker and anti-national laws it issues, prove that the Yugoslav leadership, with the course it is pursuing, is pushing the country further into the crisis. This is a consequence of the policy of the Yugoslav revisionism and of the relationship with imperialism and foreign capital. The events in Yugoslavia are daily and more forcefully proving that the collaboration with U.S. imperialism, with Soviet social-imperialism and with the other capitalist states, the numerous credits and aids it has received from them have turned Yugoslavia into a country that is dependent for everything on world capitalism, into a country with limited independence and sovereignty, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

REPORT ON ZHIVKOV-GORBACHEV MEETING IN SOFIA

AU111055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[BTA report: "In an Atmosphere of Cordiality and Comradeship"]

[Text] A meeting was held at the Boyana Residence yesterday between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, who is heading the Soviet party and state delegation to the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution.

The leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to all Communists and working people in our country, fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and wishes for the Bulgarian people's new successes in their peaceful and creative work. He cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov on behalf of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The leader of our party and state expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations. He expressed appreciation for the great attention devoted in the Soviet Union to the Bulgarian people's national holiday, and, in turn, conveyed comradely greetings and best wishes to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, to the CPSU Central Committee, and to all Soviet people.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev exchanged information on the activities of the BCP and the CPSU in coping with problems of the construction and perfection of a developed socialist society and discussed a few questions concerning the further development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations in the spirit of the decisions adopted at the CEMA conference, as well as in the spirit of the agreements reached at the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko in May 1984.

In exchanging opinions on international issues, the exacerbated situation in the world was pointed out and the increased military danger that has emerged as a result of the militarist policy conducted by the United States and its NATO allies was noted.

It was stressed that under these circumstances, it is particularly important to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, in order to reliably protect our peoples' achievements and in order to foil the imperialists' efforts to weaken and undermine the socialist community.

The talk proceeded in an atmosphere of great cordiality and friendship.

The meeting was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

X X X

A meeting was held at the Boyana Residence between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and the Soviet party and state delegation.

At the meeting, information was exchanged on the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet people in implementing the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the ensuing CPSU Central Committee plenums, and on the activities in connection with implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions by the Communists and working people in our country. Questions of the further intensification and development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries were mentioned, and the resolve of both parties to consolidate their unity of action on a bilateral basis, as well as within the framework of the community of socialist states, was stressed.

X X X

The official dinner which the BCP Central Committee Politburo gave at the Boyana Residence in honor of the Soviet party and state delegation proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposed toasts.

DOYNOV, ALEKSANDROV, OTHERS SEE OFF GORBACHEV

AU111921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] On 11 September the Soviet party-state delegation led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the guests from the fraternal Soviet country were cordially seen off by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov.

ALEKSANDROV ADDRESSES MEETING, LISTS DELEGATIONS

AU111652 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 84 pp 1, 3, 8

[Excerpts] The great and glorious day of 9 September 1944, first day of our socialist homeland, is being festively marked as the brightest holiday by the entire country. Engulfed in its upsurge, the entire people are inspired by the April spirit and great national confidence.

A solemn meeting took place yesterday at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture. The festive meeting was opened by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Some 40 years have passed since those memorable days in September 1944 when the Bulgarian people crowned their long class struggle and established the beginning of a new era in their history -- the era of socialism.

He reported that party-state, state, governmental, and other delegations and guests from many countries and international organizations have arrived to participate in the anniversary events. We see their participation, Comrade Aleksandrov said, as an expression of respect and benevolence toward the Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and toward our contribution to the struggle for friendship and understanding, peace and social progress.

The following official delegations are dear and respected guests of our festive meeting:

the delegation of the USSR led by Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary;

the delegation of the SRV led by Do Muoui, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the delegation of the GDR led by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Hun Sen, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs;

the DPRK delegation led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president;

the Cuban delegation led by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the National Committee for Party Control, vice president of the State Council, and deputy premier.

the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee;

the delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Grand National Assembly;

the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMF Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary;

the CSSR delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee;

the SFRY delegation led by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency;

the delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Mohamed Rouighi, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee and secretary of state for forests and land development;

the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Juliao Paulo, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and minister of state security;

the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and minister of communications;

the greek delegation led by Mikhail Stefanidis, deputy chairman of the parliament;

the delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Kebede Mariam, minister of justice;

the delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, led by Enos Chikowore, member of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Central Committee and minister of local government and town planning;

the Indian delegation led by Arif Mohammed Khan, state minister for energy;

the delegation of the Republic of Iraq, led by Sa'dun Mahmud Shakir, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of the interior;

the PDRY delegation led by Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Party of Yemen Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee;

the delegation of the Republic of Cyprus led by Khristos Pelekanos, minister of health;

the delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Bernard Combo-Matsiona, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and minister of labor and social security;

the Libyan delegation led by Muhammad at-Zarruq, secretary of the General People's Congress;

the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, and secretary of the National Assembly Permanent Commission;

the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Tomas Borge, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior;

the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa, vice president and general secretary of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party;

the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Ali Hassan Mwinyi, vice president and deputy chairman of the Tanzanian Revolutionary party;

the delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Abdullah Tenekeci, state minister;

the delegation of the International Union of Students led by its general secretary, Yeoryios Mikhalidhis;

the delegation of the International Federation of Resistence Movements led by Arialdo Banfi, president;

the WFDY delegation led by Vilmos Cserveny general secretary;

the delegation of the WFTU led by Ibrahim Zakariyah, general secretary;

the WPC delegation led by Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC;

the delegation of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine led by Yuriy Sklyarov, editor in chief; and

the delegation of the Union of Soviet Organizations for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, led by Aleksey Tupolev, first deputy chairman of the Central Leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

MLADENOV ON 'PEACE-LOVING' FOREIGN POLICY

AU100905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs: "Four Decades of Peace-Loving Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Four decades ago, under BCP leadership and with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, the Bulgarian people achieved the greatest victory in their 13 century history. The country adopted the path of socialism.

This path was by no means an easy one at the beginning. The difficulties of time, however, receded when confronted with the magic force of enthusiasm and the inspired creative efforts of the people. From an underdeveloped agrarian country -- one of the poorest and most backward countries in Europe -- Bulgaria became an advanced socialist state with developed industry and large-scale, highly mechanized agriculture. The progress and the development of a new, just, and democratic society created the necessary prerequisites for the prosperity of people's education and for the upsurge of our socialist culture and science.

The achievements of the foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which has loyally and selflessly served the cause of socialism for 40 years, matches all our other achievements. The victory of revolution confronted our foreign policy with qualitatively new tasks: to serve the interests of the people and to create the most favorable foreign policy conditions for the construction of a socialist society within the country, as well as to contribute to the consolidation of the positions of socialism and to serve peace and progress throughout the world

I.

On 17 September 1944 the Fatherland Front Government presented its programmatic declaration on its basic foreign policy goals including the follow: Sincere friendship with the Soviet Union and eternal comradeship with the fraternal Soviet people; friendly relations with the Western countries; closest relations with the Balkan peoples and final settlement of all controversial issues.

The implementation of these goals was an exceptionally difficult and complicated task. By 9 September 1944 Bulgaria was at war with 10 countries and had diplomatic relations with only 11 countries

It was necessary to act promptly, energetically, and with great skill, not to delay matters, to anticipate the course of events, to make sensible compromises, and to display firm resolve in protecting our national interests.

In this extremely complicated international situation it was very fortunate for our people and for Bulgaria that our state was guided by such an experienced political figure as Georgi Dimitrov, who had tremendous international experience and prestige, and under whose leadership our Bulgarian foreign policy passed its first test. He rescued the country from international isolation and, in the circumstances of the time, signed the most advantageous peace treaty. He ensured a worthy position for our country in international relations based on equal rights. The invaluable assistance of the Soviet Union played a decisive role in this respect. Thus, at the very beginning of the appearance of new Bulgaria on the international scence close cooperation and interaction was established between Bulgarian and Soviet diplomacy.

The Bulgarian socialist foreign policy, which was shaped under Georgi Dimitrov's leadership, continued and was further developed by the activities of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, who is the loyal successor of Dimitrov's cause and deeds. His indefatigable and daring activities represent a brilliant embodiment of our party's most valued traditions. His instruction, theoretical elaborations, and his practical actions are of decisive importance in giving meaning to and confirming Bulgaria's comprehensively well-founded and effective foreign policy.

The strength and effectiveness of this policy are based on the leading role of the BCP. The April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee restored the creative character of our foreign policy and made it flexible, bold, constructive, and full of initiative. The April plenum opened up new opportunities for the expansion and intensification of our foreign policy and for our real contribution to the implementation of a coordinated line of the socialist community on the international scene, for the more efficient, topical, and skilled protection of our national interests.

The April plenum foreign policy is consistent, internationalist, thoroughly peace-loving, and truly democratic. Bulgaria today represents an active factor in international relations; it enjoys great international prestige and has more friends and allies than it has ever had in its history. The People's Republic of Bulgaria today has diplomatic relations with 119 countries and is a member of more than 300 international governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

Early on, in establishing the foundations of Bulgaria's socialist foreign policy, Georgi Dimitrov defined the friendship with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of this policy. The years that have elapsed fully confirmed the correctness of this decision.

The unity and the fraternal relations between the BCP and the CPSU are the core and backbone of the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The prerequisites for expanding and further developing the political alliance between the two countries, for intensifying the integration processes in the economy, science, culture, ideology, and defense are increasing from year to year. This fact helped to establish direct links between party, public, and creative organizations in both countries.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov has said in this respect, "Millions of people in our two countries maintain close, friendly relations. This is a new phenomenon which is of invaluable importance for our friendship and which causes us to greatly rejoice."

The expansion and intensification of cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR demanded a perfection of the forms of cooperation to encompass and guide the complicated processes. This resulted, as an objective law, in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR drawing closer together. The beginning of this qualitatively new stage in the development of relations between the two countries was established with the decisions of the 1973 July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and with the decisions of the 1973 December plenum.

With joint efforts we are now solving great tasks in building a developed socialist society. The General Scheme for Specialization and Production Sharing in the Material Production Sphere Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period up to 1999 is being successfully implemented.

At the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko in May 1984 it was noted with great satisfaction that Bulgarian-Soviet relations are developing on a large scale and rapidly in all sectors. This meeting gave a new impetus to the further development of the all-round cooperation and the drawing closer of the two parties, countries and peoples.

Guided by the understanding that the construction of socialist society is not only a national, but also an international cause, the Bulgarian party and state leadership has considered and still considers it its most important duty to develop and further enrich the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the parties, countries, and peoples belonging to the socialist community, as well as to contribute to the further consolidation of unity within this community.

Along with the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact, our country is actively contributing to the implementation of a well-coordinated foreign policy. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov has stressed on several occasions, the more our foreign policy is conducted in the form of a coordinated policy, the stronger are the positions of socialism on the international scene, and the more effective the impact of socialism on the course of world developments. This also implies that the opportunities for the People's Republic of Bulgaria to defend its national interests and to participate actively in solving the crucial problems of our era will increase in this connection. That is why we are doing and will continue to do everything in our power to strengthen our political defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact.

Our participation in CEMA since its establishment has played a vital role in the solution of basic tasks of our economic development, as well as in the maintenance of a stable and rapid rate of economic development, making it possible for us to reach the level of the economically developed socialist countries and to play an important role in international economic relations. This participation also guarantees our economic independence, as well as our immunity to imperialist sanctions and blockades; it protects us against the crisis situations caused by capitalism.

Our party and government actively participated in the preparations for and the holding of the CEMA Moscow summit in June 1984. They contributed to the elaboration and adoption of decisions, which, as is generally recognized, mark a transition to a qualitatively new stage of economic cooperation among the fraternal countries.

We are now facing the task, which involves great responsibility, of adopting and promoting active and target-oriented action for the implementation of the decisions adopted. The implementation of these decisions will contribute to intensifying our economic cooperation and to the acceleration of the scientific-technological progress in particular, to the solution of urgent problems in connection with our countries' economic development and to the further successful construction of socialism.

III.

Our country is celebrating its holiday in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation with its neighbors. Our path was long, difficult, and complicated until we overcame the hostility of the past and replaced it with mutual trust, understanding, and cooperation. Such a development of relations in this crucial area of Europe became possible as a result of the revolutionary changes that occurred in certain Balkan countries following World War II, as a result of the good will and political realism displayed by their state leaders.

The contribution of Bulgarian foreign policy to this development and to these results is beyond any doubt. A calm and well-balanced, stable, dynamic, and constructive line of policy has been and still is characteristic of Bulgarian foreign policy. To a large extent this farsighted policy has prevented the active efforts of factors outside the Balkans which try to isolate Bulgaria and to revive political anachronisms dating from the "cold war" period such as distrust, tension, and hostilities. This policy has ensured that our country plays a stabilizing role in the area, a role of peace, security, and cooperation.

This is confirmed by the relations which the People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains with the Balkan countries. Our proposals on signing agreements on bilateral relations with them, including a good-neighborly relations code, on renunciation of territorial claims, and on the clause that the territory of signatory states should not be subjected to hostile goals and actions against each other, are wellknown.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov submitted the proposal to adopt practical steps to implement the idea to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

These two great initiatives are in accordance with the vital interests of all Balkan peoples. They are in accordance with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The implementation of them is likely to transform the Balkans into a stable area of detente and of consolidation of the international atmosphere. We will persist in our efforts devoted to the implementation of these initiatives.

IV.

In implementing its consistent and unrelenting policy of peaceful coexistence with the developed capitalist states the People's Republic of Bulgaria was successful in normalizing its relations with these countries, and later in developing mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres with several of these countries. This cooperation considerably expanded throughout the seventies under the conditions of detente.

For nearly 10 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal countries, actively and creatively participated in the tremendous political and diplomatic work connected with the preparation and implementation of the CSCE. Quite a number of accomplishments in implementing the agreements achieved can be credited to Bulgaria.

The official political contacts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the European capitalist countries at various levels have acquired unprecedented dimension, scope, and intensity. The dialogue with these countries led to the signing of numerous agreements in the trade-economic, industrial, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation sectors on a long-term basis. The Helsinki agreements are embodied in such agreements.

The entire foreign political activity of our country throughout the aforementioned years was aimed at building a Europe where cooperation, understanding, mutual respect, and trust are prevailing.

By the end of the seventies, however, and at the beginning of the eighties the struggle "for" or "against" detente entered a new stage -- a most acute and dangerous stage as a matter of fact. The aggressive circles of imperialism, American imperialism above all, became the champions of antidente.

The policy of confrontation and tension, of constantly increasing military expenditures and of producing mass destruction weapons conducted by these circles is aimed at obtaining military superiority over our countries, at destroying socialism as a system, and at establishing the full domination of imperialism over all countries and peoples. We are particularly concerned about the deployment of new U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, the plans to militarize outer space, and about the development of doctrines marked by an openly aggressive character.

This policy represents a serious danger for peace and security throughout the world. Facing the threat of a nuclear anniliation, the peace-loving and progressive forces are more and more resolutely opposing the militarist plans of imperialism. The mass movements against the deployment of new American missiles and the nuclear madness, are an expression of the peoples' deep attachment to detente.

Without underestimating in the least the danger of the actions of aggressive circles against detente, we are convinced that detente will resist today's "cold winds" all the more so since it is not only the socialist states but also the Western countries that are interested in it. The constructive conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the beginning of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe have confirmed the fact that the Helsinki process has a future.

In order to preserve peace and detente we need unity of action among all antiwar and peaceful forces, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to this. It is necessary to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is working for this. It is necessary to do everything in our power to prevent the disruption of the military strategic balance. The socialist countries are resolved not to permit any such disruption, and the reciprocal measures that have been adopted are confirmation of this.

Our answer, however, is not by any means exhausted by such measures. The well coordinated Warsaw Pact initiatives contained in the Prague and Moscow declarations, the realistic and constructive propoals submitted by the Soviet Union, all our efforts and actions on the international scene are aimed at a comprehensive and lasting settlement of all the most important problems of our era through negotiations based on the principles of equality and equal security. These proposals and initiatives are an expression of the consistent, peace-loving policy of the countries of the socialist community, a policy they will continue to pursue in the future with unrelenting consistency.

In New York and Geneva, in Vienna and Stockholm, at all international forums our countries are contributiong to the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of world peace, for disarmament and detente, for broad and mutually advantageous cooperation aimed at the progress of all mankind. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future continue to devote all its foreign policy activities to this goal. Comrade Todor Zhivkov has every justification for saying that "there is no field in international life where our country is not making a worthy contribution in the interest of peace, to the benefit of cooperation and understanding."

V.

Loyal to its international obligations the People's Republic of Bulgaria has rendered and continues to render moral-political and material support to the peoples struggling for national liberation and to the countries that have achieved their independence. High-ranking representatives of the national liberation movements and of the newly liberated countries have on several occasions expressed their gratitude for the solidarity and support given to their struggle, and for our assistance in solving the complicated problems of their development.

Personal contacts on a high level are of great importance for the development of cooperation with the aforementioned countries.

Bulgaria is implementing economic cooperation based on equal rights with over 80 countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; we have signed agreements and treaties of cultural cooperation with more than 40 among them. Our country is rendering specific assistance for the preparation of national cadres in the developing countries. Approximately 10,000 students are now being trained in specialized secondary educational institutions in Bulgaria. Over 11,000 young specialists from developing countries have been trained in our country so far.

Our cooperation with countries with socialist orientation is particularly intense, varied, and expanded. With some of these countries we have signed friendship and cooperation treaties. The signing of cooperation protocols between the BCP and the vanguard parties developing in those countries represents a new element. These protocols are signed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria renders active support to the struggle of the countries and peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America also at international forums, particularly at the United Nations. Bulgaria has contributed to the compilation of a number of documents in support of the independent national and social development of these countries, in support of the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid, and against the violation of human rights, as well as on other subjects. The People's Republic of Bulgaria renders active support to the demands for a reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. We highly appreciate and support the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and its contribution to the struggle against imperialism and war, for peaceful cooperation among the peoples on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The Arab countries and peoples can always rely on Bulgaria as a loyal and consistent defender of their just cause.

Our country will continue to work also in the future for the consolidation of the alliance of worldwide socialism with the forces of national liberation, with the newly liberated countries, in the joint struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

X X X

The entire activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international scene throughout the last 40 years are inspired by the consistent aspiration to strengthen peace, security, and understanding among peoples, eliminate the danger of war, and consolidate peaceful coexistence in international relations. In implementing the 12th BCP Congress decision the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to pursue its efforts to accomplish these noble and lofty humanitarian goals.

THREEFOLD INCREASE IN TURKISH TRADE FORESEEN

TA112021 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] It has been announced that in the coming years, trade between Turkey and Bulgaria will be increased threefold. The Turkish-Bulgarian Joint Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee meetings are continuing in Sofia.

Today the two sides exchanged ideas on the general economic situation prevailing in the two countries. During talks held between the two delegations, which are being led by State Minister Abdullah Tenekeci and by Bulgarian Transportation Minister Vasiol Tsanov, it was determined that bilateral trade has not developed to its potential. The two delegations agreed that the current annual trade volume of $200 million will be increased to $500 million in the coming years.

Prospects for wider bilateral cooperation in the fields of energy, natural resources, machine and chemical industry, tourism, communications, and transportation were also sought during the talk. The committee talks are expected to end on Friday 15 September. Tenekeci will participate tonight in a dinner to be given in his honor by Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov. He is also expected to meet with Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Iliev Khristov for talks.

FILIPOV MEETS, TALKS WITH SYRIA'S MASHARIQAH

JN111301 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia -- At 1000 today, Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, accompanied by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, met with Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov. Syrian ambassador in Sofia, Taha Al-Khayrat also attended.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations in the field of economic and trade exchange, and the means to promote it to the level of political relations between the two courntires.

Mashariqah reviewed with Filipov Syrian-Bulgarian relations in the international arena. Filipov stressed Bulgaria's support for Arab issues of freedom and for foiling the imperialist plans in the region. He also appreciated Syria's heroic role against U.S.-Zionist policy.

Mashariqah expressed thanks for Bulgaria's stand toward our just Arab cause.

EGYPTIAN TRADE CENTER TO REOPEN IN SOFIA

NC071747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) -- The decision has been made to reopen the Egyptian trade office in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia and to appoint Shafiq 'Abd al-'Aziz as head of the office. The decision was announced by Shawkat Fahmi, minister plenipotentiary of commercial representation and chairman of the East Europe department [title as received]. He said that trade delegations will be exchanged between Egypt and Bulgaria in the next few months in order to stimulate bilateral trade exchange. The office was closed in 1977.

KUBADINSKI, OTHERS ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU072026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Ha Tong-yun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy in Sofia tonight on the occasion of his country's national holiday -- the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

The reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Tanchev; Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods; as well as by ministers, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, generals and officers from the Bulgarian People's Army, scientists, cultural figures, and representatives of business circles. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present.

TODOROV OPENS TALKS WITH NORWEGIAN DELEGATION

AU111433 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Talks opened in Sofia between a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and a visiting Norwegian parliamentary delegation, headed by Thor Knudsen, chairman of the lower chamber.

WPC CHAIRMAN ROMESH CHANDRA AWARDED IN SOFIA

AU101530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, presented the "40th Anniversary of Socialist Bulgaria" medal to Romesh Chandra, chairman of the WPC, in Sofia yesterday.

This high award is conferred upon Romesh Chandra on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution in Bulgaria and for Romesh Chandra's contribution to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the Bulgarian people.

REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING 'LINKED' TO ELECTIONS

LD120835 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 12 Sept 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking at a press conference, has once again tried to create the impression that he is in favor of talks with the Soviet Union. Michal Stasz, our New York correspondent. has more details:

The American President, appearing at an improvised press conference a few hours ago, announced that at the end of the current month he will meet with Andrey Gromyko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR minister of Foreign Affairs. The announcement comes after Reagan was subjected to systematic accusations by his critics that he is the only postwar American president who has failed to meet Soviet representatives during his entire tenure of office. During the past 4 years he has persistently blamed the Soviet Union for all the problems experienced by the United States abroad and has made no secret of the fact that the aim of the United States arms buildup is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union so as to be able to dictate its will to it.

Yesterday's statement to journalists was much more moderate. Reagan affirmed that he would take advantage of the Soviet foreign minister's appearance at this year's UN General Assembly session to discuss with him questions of common interest. The American President said literally that one of his biggest priorities is to reduce the level of arms and to improve relations with the Soviet Union. [There follows a brief recording of Reagan saying: I would want to make use of the opportunity provided by Mr. Gromyko's presence in the United States... fading out]

Reagan yesterday rejected the accusation that this is a political maneuver on his part although it is crystal clear to anyone that the invitation extended to the Soviet minister is linked with the November elections.

U.S. SINCERITY FOR TALKS WITH GROMYKO QUESTIONED

LD120934 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Affairs Editor Josef Knizat commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan announced his intention last night to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session. Representatives of the American Administration claim that such meetings of an important character must be throughly prepared in advance. However, what kind of negotiating agenda is the United States proposing? Three days ago Ronald Reagan stressed that he would not retreat at any cost from his existing position-of-strength policy. A day later Secretary of State Shultz stated that the United States would continue the dynamic modernization of its military arsenal. Yesterday, Casper Weinberger decleared ostentatiously that Washington would not be bound by any disarmament treaty.

Such is the balance sheet of merely the last 3 days However, it once again confirms very clearly the militaristic continuity of American policy. If the United States does not mean to respect the fundamental principles of equality and equal security, if it does not give up military blackmail, one cannot after all talk about any Soviet-American dialogue. Reagan however calls for such dialogue, albeit falsely, driven by his entirely egoistic election motives.

BILAK PRAISES ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS, NEW PARTY

LD112342 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa Sept 11 (CTK correspondent) -- "We were participants in a historical event whose importance will increase every year", head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, Presidium member and party Secretary Vasil Bilak has told CTK, after the end of the Constituent Congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party.

"Working out a realistic program is a very important step which needs a capable and united leadership. Such a leadership was elected at the Ethiopian Congress," Vasil Bilak stressed. It will be necessary to ward off attempts of various revisionistic and opportunistic influences which will strive to thwart the development of the party and whole Ethiopian society, Vasil Bilak said. At present when many theories, trying to prove that the Marxist-Leninist ideas are obsolete, have come into being, it is very important that a Marxist-Leninist party has been founded in Africa. It is very important for the whole communist movement. Vasil Bilak pointed to the long-term and good relations between the two countries and stressed that these relations will be further deepened. Socialism has struck deep roots also in Africa and the time when it will flourish is not far. It will be a great contribution to socialism and peace in the world, Vasil Bilak said.

HUSAK RECEIVES CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP

LD111236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, headed by Flavio Pardo Bravo, delegation chairman and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. In a cordial comradely conversation both sides agreed in stating that the CSSR and Cuban people are linked by firm bonds of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation, dynamically developed on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Personal contacts between deputies of both legislative bodies and exchanges of experiences from their parliamentary activities, too, contribute to the high level of mutual relations. During an exchange of views on the topical issues of current international situation, the aggressive policy of imperialist circles and in particular the United States was condemned and the necessity to do the utmost to avert a nuclear conflict, halt feverish arms buildup, and restore the process of relaxation of international tension was stressed. The meeting was attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

AFGHAN CULTURE LEADER SIGNS AGREEMENT, ENDS VISIT

LD101245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Abdol Qader Ashna, chairman of the State Committee for Culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan yesterday ended his stay in the CSSR. In an interview which he gave before his departure to representatives of the mass media in Bratislava, he emphasized the importance of the program of cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation between the CSSR and Afghanistan for the next 2 years, which was agreed to in Prague in the last few days. He expressed the conviction that this program will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship of the CSSR and Afghan people, and he said that the use of the experiences and help of CSSR experts in the education of their own expert cadres in Afghanistan is particularly significant.

HONECKER, MENGISTU DISCUSS TIES, ARMS RACE

LD112216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Today in Addis Ababa Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met for a friendly talk with Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, chairman of the Provincial Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

Erich Honecker congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam on the founding of the WPE and on his election as general secretary of the party. He wished the party leaders and the people of Ethiopia much success on the path toward the creation of the foundations of socialism mapped out by the program of the WPE. Since the historic victory of the revolution in Ethiopia in 1974, the people of the GDR follow with great sympathy and support the great socioeconomic changes, successes, and courageous struggle to consolidate the new state power and its defense against counterrevolution. As a loyal and reliable friend the GDR has at all times felt itself to be firmly allied with Ethiopia and will continue to stand actively at its side, Erich Honecker said.

In emotional words Menistu Haile Mariam thanked Erich Honecker for the congratulations and praised the solidarity aid which the GDR has always given to the Ethiopian people. The all-round support of the people of the GDR has helped make possible Ethiopia's present revolutionary achievements.

During their meeting the two politicians also exchanged views on current international issues and the further shaping of bilateral relations. They both agreed that the struggle for peace is the most important present task. This struggle demands the joint offensive commitment of the peace forces on all continents. Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam condemned the arms buildup and confrontation policy of imperialism, which threaten the peoples of all continents and endanger the existence of all mankind. In view of the danger of a worldwide nuclear war posed by the most aggressive imperialist circles, the obligation to do everything possible for peace is greater than ever.

Erich Honecker noted that Europe today has entered a new and extremely dangerous stage of the postwar period. The deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe, especially in the FRG, which could also hit targets on the African Continent, means escalation of the confrontation policy. The Warsaw Pact states are thus working with even greater determination to maintain the military balance. They are waging a determined struggle to reduce the danger of war and to return to the path of detente. In this the socialist states have many comrades-in-arms in the Nonaligned Movement who represent a great force in repelling the imperialist policy of interference and confrontation.

In this connection the chairman of the GDR Counci of State paid tribute to the considerable international importance of the African states. The OAU, of which Mengistu Haile Mariam is currently chairman, is making a great contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. This struggle has the full solidarity of the GDR.

In the discussion of the state and prospects of relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopiam the two statesmen gave the assessment that bilateral cooperation on the basis of the friendship treaty signed in 1979 has developed successfully and reached a high level. With the recent completion of a cement factory, textile combine, and oil refinery and with support for agricultural development, the economic cooperation between the two countries experienced important high points.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam agreed that it is important for both sides to continue extensive cooperation for mutual benefit on a long-term and stable basis. This applies particularly to major projects in the Ethiopian 10-year plan. The preparations for a long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which are already in progress, should be completed swiftly.

REPORTAGE ON DOHLUS SPEECH IN ADDIS ABABA

For coverage of the visit to Addis Ababa by Horst Dohlus, member of the GDR SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on the occasion of the founding of the WPE on the 10th anniversary of the revolution, including his speech to the WPE Constituent Congress, see the East Africa section of the 12 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HAEBER MEETS DKP PRESIDIUM OFFICIALS

LD110317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- In Berlin today Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Kurt Bachmann and Kurt Fritsch, members of the Presidium of the DKP, stressed the full agreement of the SED and the DKP that safeguarding peace is the most important task of our time. Heed must be taken of the lessons learned by the German and the international workers' movement in the thirties that war must be opposed before it breaks out. The broadest possible alliance for the defense of peace and against the arms buildup of the United States and NATO, which threatens the peoples, must be formed.

The FRG guests expressed their pleasure acquainting themselves with the good balance sheet in the development of socialism a few weeks before the GDR's 35th anniversary. Kurt Bachmann said it was an achievement of historic dimensions that under the leadership of the SED here, on the dividing line between the two world systems and under difficult conditions of the class struggle, a socialist state had been created that was politically stable and economically efficient and whose worldwide reputation as an active peace factor had grown significantly, especially recently.

As comrades-in-arms and witnesses of the path of the GDR, he said, we can appreciate the GDR's successes in industry and agriculture, in the social sphere, and in education and science, especially in view of the crisis of capitalism. They are also making a considerable contribution among the people of the FRG toward counteracting the influence of anticommunism and making known the truth about socialism and its ideals of social equality and peace. Thirty-five years of the GDR, the DKP comrades stressed, are a demonstration of the power of socialism.

All attacks and crafty dodges by reactionary, revanchist and counterrevolutionary circles have been in vain. The DKP delegates described the GDR's successes on the path of socialism, its active support for peace, and the dialogue in the interests of a coalition of reason against the world sliding into a nuclear inferno as great encouragement for their own work.

Kurt Fritsch and Kurt Bachmann spoke about the DKP's activities since its seventh congress. It is fighting in the front rank of the peace movement against the transformation of the FRG into a nuclear launching pad for the United States, for the social and democratic rights of the working people, and against mass unemployment and social cuts. The workers' congress "Peace and Work," which the DKP has planned for October, also serves this cause.

The DKP is also strongly opposing the intensified job ban practice, which is aimed not only against the communists, but equally against social democrats, trade unionists, and all who are working for peace and social progress.

On the basis of Erich Honecker's interview on topical issues of GDR domestic and foreign policy, Herbert Haeber explained the SED's attitude regarding contemporary tasks. The GDR's indestructible alliance with the USSR and its firm integration in the community of socialist states is very important for guaranteeing peace and for progress. Today in particular, it can be appreciated how correct the statement is that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of our people and of Europe. With the German workers' and peasants' state, a strong and reliable pillar of socialism has arisen in the heart of Europe, which side by side with the socialist fraternal countries is now more than ever using all its strength for peace. This also determined and is determining its relations with the FRG.

Throughout all these years, the GDR has administered a decisive rebuff to all attempts by the right-wing forces in the West who questioned the results of World War II and postwar developments. There will also be no chance for all those who today believe they have a chance. What was not achieved in the fifties can by no means succeed at a time when socialism is stronger than ever. The recognition of the political and territorial realities in Europe that are anchored in the European system of treaties is indispensable for safeguarding peace.

Herbert Haeber reaffirmed the SED's solidarity, imbued with the spirit of Thaelmann, with the DKP and its struggle for the vital interests of the people of the FRG, for peace and work. Gunter Rettner, deputy department chief of the SED Central Committee, also took part in the friendly meeting.

HONECKER REVIEWS ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LAST 35 YEARS

AU110833 East Berlin EINHEIT in German 9/10 Sep 84 pp 771-778

[Article by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman: "Our Republic — State of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] By now 35 years have passed since 7 October 1949, when the GDR was founded and a completely new phase in our people's life began. For the first time, the power of the workers and peasants developed on German soil, the foundation was laid for the establishment of social conditions where man can really be man. At the same time the foundation of our Republic was an expression of the fundamental changes in the international arena, introduced by the victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism.

Whatever the views under which one assesses developments, the decisive judgment is made by history. In the 3 and 1/2 decades the GDR has successfully developed as a state of peace and socialism, as an efficient factor of stability and security on the European Continent. Risen from ruins and oriented toward the future, it embarked on a path full of work and struggle, the results of which were to the advantage of the people, and met its internationalist responsibility.

Turning Point in the History of Our People and Europe

Generations of upright Germans dreamt of a new peaceful Germany liberated from exploitation and suppression, friendly with all peoples. For this they struggled and gave their lives. In the GDR their legacy became true and those things for which the best daughters and sons of our people strove, were embodied. Our state irrevocably takes its place in the world of socialism, the world of true freedom, democracy and human dignity.

It is fraternally allied with the Soviet Union for all time and is a firm component element of the socialist community. It pursues active anti-imperialist solidarity. It has always acted in accordance to the commitments it acknowledged and ceremoniously undertook in the hour of its foundation: Never again fascism! Never again must a war emanate from German soil!

Thus, the facts themselves substantiate the statement that the foundation of the GDR was a turning point in the history of our people and Europe. On German soil, too, the working people are the masters of their own fate for the first time. In the native country of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels the ideas of the founders of scientific socialism, the immortal teachings of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who continued their work, are becoming social reality. Imperialism has irretrievably lost a former area of domination of which it considered itself particularly certain, and thus had to accept one of its most significant defeats.

Under the leadership of the SED, the GDR workers class allied with the peasants, intelligentsia and all working people, carried out construction work of historic dimensions. The comradely cooperation of the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front convincingly stood the test. It was proven that socialism offers a place to all citizens, irrespective of social origin, ideological and religious view and makes it possible for the individual to participate in socialist democracy social-affairs decisions, and creative solutions. Never before has the peaceful work of the individual for the benefit of all, marked by a sense of responsibility, been so highly appreciated on German soil as in the GDR.

Today our country is one of the most efficient industrial nations in the world, it has a modern education system, and constantly prospering science and culture. Its defense is constantly guaranteed at the required level. The GDR is an active member of the United Nations, with equal rights, and of its special organizations. About 131 states in the world have diplomatic relations with it.

From the very 1 day, the socialist Germany has worked with all its strength to preserve peace and secure it on a lasting basis. Disarmament, detente, and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems have been, and are, priority aims of its policy. The GDR has seen one of its main tasks in particular in the efforts for securing peace, in the constructive contribution to the joint procedure of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This results not only from the experiences of two world wars, but also from the fact that our country is situated in Europe at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the strongest military coalitions of our time, the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

All these years the GDR has consistently opposed the attempts of the rightist forces in the West, in particular the FRG, to question the results of World War II and the postwar development. For a long time we have paid great attention to this question, because the results of World War II and postwar development are decisively important in solving the most important task of the present, securing world peace. The struggle for successful development of the GDR over 35 years has always been a struggle to force back revanchism.

Balance of Our Revolutionary Advance

On this year's national holiday our people can look back on results that justify the pride in the work and achievements in building socialism and struggling for peace. From this, there results elan and confidence to further successfully implement domestic and foreign policy decided by the 10th SED Congress. Party and people are here linked more closely than ever by deep trust. This was expressed in particular by the communal elections on 6 May 1984, the unanimous vote for the candidates of the National Front.

The participation in the elections was the highest in the history of the GDR and the result was the best for such elections since 1974.

At Whitsuntide this year, the National Youth Festival of the FDJ -- which was able to achieve outstanding results for our Republic in its peace drive -- turned into one of the biggest and most impressive demonstrations to date of the affinity of our country's youth with the policy of the party. The young generation demonstrated its readiness to strengthen its socialist state and defend it against all attacks.

Looking back, the most essential element of the far-reaching changes in the life of our people during the past 35 years becomes graphically clear. In a historically short time, within a uniform revolutionary process the antifascist-democratic changes took place, the foundations of socialism were laid, socialist production conditions were brought to victory and the developed socialist society started to take shape. We are continually and consistently implementing this policy, as laid down at the 10th congress.

At the time of the foundation of our Republic, within the framework of handing over the decisive means of production to the people, the exploitation of man by man had been essentially overcome. The working people thus liberated themselves from the capitalist crises cycle, eliminated the roots of the war. The social posession of the means of production, which were more efficiently utilized by the developing socialist planned economy, made possible a constant, powerful economic upswing. To a growing extent, the fruits of the development were of advantage to the working people themselves. This feature of socialism became particularly clear when, at the beginning of the seventies, the tasks for shaping the developed socialist society were fully worked out. The party thus introduced a new quality into social development, with the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

We were able to master safely the process of change in all social fields, because the SED allowed itself to be guided by the universal laws of socialist construction and applied them creatively to the concrete conditions of our country. In this way, too, difficult development problems were constantly solved, which led the country further ahead toward socialism. Literally from the very hour of its birth the worker-peasant state had to develop under conditions of bitter international class struggle, the testing ground of which, often marked by sharp aggravation, it successfully passed. The most diverse political, economic, and ideological strategies and tactics of the opponent failed because of the Marxist-Leninist policy of the party and its firm affinity with the people. Thus, these conflicts sometimes made the rise of our country more complicated, but at no time were they able to slow it down or even stop it. Here the GDR was always able to rely on the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

All in all, the workers class together with its allies has in the 36 years of the GDR proven capable of purposefully leading our country on the path of socialism and mastering all questions in the interest of the people. In particular, the progress in shaping the developed socialist society clearly shows the advantages of the new order. In all phases of the work and struggle the alliance of the workers class with the peasants, the intelligentsia, and the other working people proved to be the great power. The social approximation of the classes and strata of our people took place in accordance with the development of the productive forces and the socialist production conditions. The essential differences between city and countryside, between physical and intellectual work decreased more and more.

In the development of the GDR the creative and responsible work of several generations is alive.

High social recognition goes to the contribution of all classes and strata to the construction of socialism, to the deeds of youth and the older citizens and in particular to the veterans of labor who helped in laying the foundation of the worker-peasant power.

The everyday experiences of the people, together with the ideological work of the party, strengthened the moral-political unity of our people more and more and let Marxism-Leninism become the determining ideology. The SED has always regarded ideological work as the core of its work to mobilize the creative activity of the masses. Moreover, in our country the socialist society is developed under conditions that are open to the world, and that also includes the fact that three Western television stations and a great number of radio stations in the German language try to influence our area. The daily struggle is led by the GDR mass media, by any communist in his field of work. Thus, in the ideological struggle, the love of the people for their socialist home country and the unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries deepened. Our party regards this attitude as an unrenouncable prerequisite for successful socialist construction.

The economy forms the central field of social policy. Without powerful economic growth, neither the material and cultural needs of the people can be met in a better way nor can the strengthening of the socialist state and its defense be reliably guaranteed. The world of the eighties leaves no doubt concerning the topicality of the Leninist statement on the decisive role of labor productivity for the conflict of social systems. In this spirit, the development of the socialist planned economy and the increase in the performance of our economy always receives the greatest attention.

Since, with the shaping of the developed socialist society, the transition to the intensively expanded reproduction determines all economic processes to an increasingly profound extent, this fact becomes particularly important. More than ever before, improvement of the expenditure-result ratio moves into the center of all economic thinking. Higher efficiency becomes the direct prerequisite of economic growth which now -- and to a growing extent -- must be based on scientific-technological progress and its economic utilization. The SED economic policy, concentrated in the economic strategy adopted at the 10th congress, takes this fact into account and guarantees considerable growth rates under the new conditions as well. In all these processes of change that are linked to the transition to comprehensive intensification, our party has always aimed at lasting solutions based on and promoting the socialist planned economy. The development of the combines is the most important example in recent times.

The fast pace and the continuity of the economic growth over several decades can surely serve as testimony to the creative application of the objective economic laws of socialism. In its foundation year, the GDR produced a national income of M24.1 billion -- undoubtedly, a remarkable achievement under the conditions at that time, which were still strongly influenced by the consequences of the war. In 1983 the national income produced was, with M210.1 billion, nearly nine times as high. This meant M1,247 per capita of the population in 1949, and M12,580 in 1983. Our Republic has a share of 0.4 percent in the world population but produced 1.3 percent of the world national income. Concerning the number of inhabitants, our national income is over three times higher than the international average.

In 1983, industrial production increased 13.3 times compared to 1949. In some branches there was particularly rapid development. In the electrical engineering/electronics and the machine-building sector, we had a 45-fold increase in this period, in the machine and vehicle engineering sector a more than 20-fold increase and in the chemical industry, an increase of 15.5 fold.

These figures are based on the long and difficult process in which, due to the hard work of the people, an efficient national economy with its modern proportions and structures developed on GDR territory after the devastation of the war.

In this connection, the living conditions of the people constantly improved. It may be recalled that in 1949 the monthly real income was an average M133 per capita, in 1983 it had increased to M878. In this period the retail trade turnover increased from M731 to M6,245 -- taken per year and per inhabitant. Let us take another particularly illustrative example. In the foundation year of the GDR, 29,825 apartments were built and M300 million were invested for that. In 1983, 197,000 apartments were completed. The investment sum had risen to M6.2 billion. From the foundation year of the Republic up to July 1984, 3,459,740 apartments have been built altogether. The biggest proportion, that is 2,108,560, were built in 1971, the year of the Eighth SED Congress. At the same time, the proportion of apartments equipped with bath and shower was essentially increased. All this shows the dimensions of the housing construction program, the core of our social policy, with which the housing question as a social problem will be solved by 1990.

The manifold measures which go hand in hand with this are well known: measures for promoting the family, in particular those with three and more children, as well as young couples. But there are also various steps to increase the pension, the development of the educational system, health care, and many other elements that altogether represent social security and the good level of working and living conditions in our country. This only became possible through the growth in labor productivity and the dynamic development of production, most of all since the beginning of the seventies. These developments took place in the spirit of the unity of economic and social policy and made this one of the particularly successful periods of the history of our GDR.

As elaborated by the Eighth SED Congress, the policy of the main task resulted in swifter economic progress and proved to be a driving force in all social fields. The experience that good work pays became the essential motive for the working people to do their best in their individual jobs. To an increasing extent, the prospering of the socialist German state, its good standing in the international economic competition and the contribution of the GDR to strengthening the socialist world provides direct motivation in everyday work.

Nothing could demonstrate that better than the course of the 35th jubilee year itself. The competition activities have reached such scope and had such effect that economic growth could be further accelerated. By the end of July the national income produced increased by 5.1 percent compared to the same period of last year. Net industrial production increased by 8.2 percent and labor productivity by 7.4 percent. Many collectives took World Peace Day as an occasion to conduct high performance shifts to prepare a further lasting production increase.

One of the decisive guarantees of a secure and good future for the GDR is the fact that at the recent CEMA summit in Moscow, primarily in my talk with Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the long-term guidelines for our cooperation were more closely determined. Due to the extremely developed coordination of economic policy, which in both countries is aimed at increasingly satisfying the people's demands and universally strengthening socialism that strives toward its aims on the main path of intensification, important prerequisites are created to this end. For us, one of the vital concerns of the coming years is to achieve, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, top scientific-technological performances, to utilize them to the people's benefit, and therefore to strengthen the worldwide economic positions of socialism. In this context, too, good results and projects of new scope give us further strength to start working with confidence and consistency.

United Resolute Action for Peace

We regard averting danger of nuclear inferno and reliably securing peace on a lasting basis as the most important present tasks. Today's generations and those to come should live happily and pursue their everyday tasks without concern for the catastrophe of a new world war. In the 35 years of its existence, the GDR has undertaken untiring efforts to achieve this aim and, particularly in some situations of international tension, worked to have disputed problems solved by negotiations and not by force of arms. Today, as Europe enters a new period, maybe the most dangerous period of the postwar era, we are all the more determined to do everything to preserve peace. This was resolutely stressed at the seventh SED Central Committee meeting.

The U.S. Administration that pursues the course of confrontation, intensive armament, and the crusade against the socialist countries, is making open preparations for war. With the approval of some of its NATO allies, nuclear first-strike weapons were deployed in various West European countries, among them the FRG. This was done against the will of the majority of the peoples in the countries mentioned, against their interests, and resulted in considerable aggravation of the international situation. The negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of both nuclear and intermediate-range missiles and strategic rmaments were deprived of a basis.

On the one hand, the influential circles of the United States underline their will for peace in speeches; on the other hand they show completely different intention in their deeds. Apart from the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, they are even making preparations to put their intensive nuclear armaments into space. It is not enough for the U.S. first-strike politicians to spread theories of the alleged "limitability," "wageability," and "winnability" of a nuclear war -- that in reality devastates everything and will result in neither winners nor losers -- they are also dreaming of a "star war." The adventurous nature of all these plans is surpassed only by their hostility to man.

The globe must not be turned into a nuclear hell. Above all, the approximate military-strategic balance that the most aggressive circles of NATO, in particular the United States, want to destroy must be preserved. Due to this equilibrium, one of the most significant historic achievements of socialism, it has become possible for Europe to see the 40th year of peace since the end of World War II. To defend and strictly guarantee it is vitally important in the peoples' interest. In accordance with this, our side has taken the necessary countermeasures following the beginning of the deployment by NATO. These include the deployment on GDR territory of operative-tactical missiles with a greater range, as agreed between the USSR and the GDR.

In the past 35 years our Republic has fulfilled its responsibility as a cornerstone of peace in Europe and is continuing to fulfill it today. It actively works to implement the proposals of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states as well as those of the Moscow Declaration of leading representatives of socialist countries. This is a program of feasible steps to end the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, return to detente, conduct a constructive political dialogue and create conditions so fruitful negotiations on armament limitation and disarmament can occur in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The GDR views the Stockholm conference in the spirit of these important tasks and participates in its work, aiming at results as positive as possible.

The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles by the United States and NATO must be stopped and the systems already deployed must be dismantled. Thus, it would be possible to lift the countermeasures taken by us.

Also, in the view of quite a few politicians in Western Europe, more arms do not result in more security. The transformation of various states into nuclear launching pads of the United States is regarded by them as an extremely dangerous far-reaching threat to peace. In this situation, the proposals to create nuclear-free zones in Europe become more and more topical, and also the Swedish initiative to set up a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons at the dividing line between Warsaw Pact and NATO. As before, the GDR supports this initiative and remains ready to make its entire territory available for this. Our aims is to get Europe free of nuclear arms in general.

Particular importance is given to the proposals of the Soviet Union to prevent the militarization of space. It is characteristic that, so far, the United States rejects this and shows that it continues plans to expand the arms race into space.

The proposal of our alliance to conclude the treaty on renunciation of the use of military force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and on the preservation of peaceful relations, submitted in Prague, is met with a lasting response among the international public. Politicians that think realistically and follow the dictates of common sense, and all peace-loving people rightly regard that as an essential contribution to preventing a nuclear inferno and improving the international situation.

Today the obligation to do everything for peace is greater than ever. We let ourselves be guided by this, too, in shaping relations between the GDR and the FRG. There, due to the deployment of American Pershing II missiles, there is again a danger that war will emanate from German soil. In giving its approval to the deployment, the FRG Government has assumed a heavy responsibility. The main question of mutual relations is now all the more securing peace. Thus, it is also in accordance with the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG, according to which both sides are independent in their domestic and foreign affairs.

Today the world situation is complicated and dangerous but not irreversible. Everything depends on the united, resolute action of those who really want peace. The strongest and most influential bulwark in this struggle is the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. The people of our country understand very well that they serve peace in the best way by further universally strengthening the GDR, and thus contribute to consolidating the international positions of socialism. This marks the preparation for the 35th anniversary of our Republic and will also be the decisive motive of future efforts. In the struggle for secure peace, for strengthening socialism, for progress and a happy life, the peoples will be able to rely on the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil.

MITTAG SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY, SOCIALISM

AU111502 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 4 Sep 84 pp 5-6

[Speech by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at Ninth Berlin Best Workers Conference in the Palace of the Republic on 3 September]

[Excerpts] Dear Berlin best workers: In his interview "On Some Current Questions of the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the GDR," Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, noted that on the basis of the course promoted by the Eighth SED Congress, that is, the main goal of achieving unity between its economic and social policy, a course that has been followed consistently for more than 10 years now, the GDR is making its contribution to strengthening socialism and elevating its international prestige. Based on this solid and secure foundation, the possibilities of the GDR's active influence within the struggle for securing peace have increased considerably.

Answers to Pressing Questions

This interview very clearly outlines the overall political position held by the SED and our state in regard to basic questions of the present-day world. It represents the positions promoted by the 10th SED Congress and reiterated by the seventh and eighth SED Central Committee conferences. This interview includes clear and convincing answers to current pressing questions. It is permeated with the firm determination to wage a really active struggle to ensure peace -- the most important question of our times.

It is permeated with the historic optimism that has always accompanied and is accompanying the communists and all progressive and peace-loving forces in their great and difficult struggle against a merciless enemy ready to commit any atrocity, namely imperialism. In this we base our confidence on our own historic experiments over the 35 years of successful development in the GDR in close friendship with the Soviet Union.

As is clearly proven at this point, in those 35 years the GDR has indeed turned into a milestone of peace and socialism in Europe that will always be closely united with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community. This is so because the GDR embarked upon the road of building socialism, and this road, which will guarantee our people well-being and peace, is irreversible once and for all!

We are stressing this especially at a time when the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO are making the greatest efforts ever to revise the results of World War II and postwar development. The U.S. President has several times stated this openly. Ideologically, when slanderously calling the Soviet Union "the kingdom of evil" and calling for a "crusade." Politically, by jeopardizing -- at variance with the Yalta Agreement and the Helsinki Final Act -- results of European postwar developments, fruits of the sacrifice-filled struggle waged by the Soviet people, a struggle that claimed 20 million dead, and the fruits of the struggle for national and social freedom waged by the European peoples. Militarily, through planning to implement an insane arms buildup program exceeding $2 billion, deploying futher U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe to create a first-strike capacity, and preparing for a "star wars."

Thinking Along the Line of Genocide

The way of thinking of those who are prepared to go beyond those limits from where -- in the nuclear age -- there is no return, is clearly revealed by the evil and threatening words about an "obliteration," which were recently uttered in the United States. Under what conditions is of no consequence. Of consequence is, however, the fact that people can think in terms of nuclear genocide and can cynically consider the destruction of human civilization.

In this way the representatives of the most aggressive imperialist circles have exposed themselves once again. It is with abhorrence and indignation that the broad circles of world public opinion respond to this, because such statements are taken into consideration as seriously as they should be. Therefore, Julius Fucik's slogan "People, be vigilant," which he directed to the world at a time when it was threatened by fascism, is a thousand times more valid today!

In view of the aggravation of the international situation due to the rend of confrontation promoted by the United States, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that it is more than ever necessary to take steps to maintain a military balance of forces, improve the international atmosphere, and give peaceful cooperation among peoples a chance.

A Realistic Policy Is Required

This is the dialectical basis of our party's position, which it holds in accordance with the results of the consultations of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague and Moscow and in keeping with the CEMA declaration.

The significance of the militant trend promoted by the socialist countries in intensively propagating peaceful coexistence and using it in its everyday policy, is more obvious than ever before. As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman stressed in his recent interview, it is necessary to proceed to a realistic policy of human understanding and objective cooperation in solving the tasks facing mankind. In keeping with our Central Committee and government decisions, we do all that is necessary to prevent a nuclear inferno.

To preserve a military strategic balance, which represents an historic achievement of socialism in curbing imperialist plans on preparing a war, the GDR has taken the necessary countermeasures on the basis of agreements with the USSR. Thus a decisive response to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and other West Eurppean countries was given. We will respond to the imperialist challenge with all means at hand, it was stressed.

Imperialism is trying to stop the progress of socialism, to push it back, and to actually stop the process of national and social liberation. That is a deeply reactionary concept which also includes revanchism. It concerns particularly attempts by rightist forces in the FRG to jeopardize the results of World War II and postwar development. The ultrarightists in the FRG try unceasingly to blow the rusted horn of revanchism. This is proven by certain people's talk about the alleged "open German question" and about "the continuation of the German Reich within the borders of 1937." All this is not only unrealistic. To persist in such and other positions hampers the much needed improvement in the international situation and hampers and threatens the much needed return to detente.

Socialism and capitalism are as incompatible as fire and water. Only the ultrarightists and no one else in the FRG can be interested in a sharpened situation, It is our goal not to set the FRG free from the obligations it has signed under agreements with the socialist countries.

There Is No Alternative to Dialogue

On the basis of the proposals by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact menber-countries, especially in regard to concluding an agreement on use of military force and on preservation of peaceful relations, the SED Central Committee decisions are oriented toward an active political dialogue to successfully wage the struggle for preventing a nuclear inferno.

There is no worthwhile alternative to peaceful coexistence just as there is none to political dialogue. Our party is always proceeding from the basic truth that the success of our peace policy is based on the increasing strength of socialism. Due to the situation created by the deployment of further U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe and especially in the FRG, the working people in the GDR have increased their readiness to contribute to ensuring peace by strengthening the GDR from many points of view.

Through both words and deeds they prove their adherence to the SED policy outlined by Erich Honecker in his important interview. In summing up what has happened in the past few days, one can state that, in keeping with that policy that gives an impetus to the basic interests in life of all our people, the unity between party and people has strengthened even more.

One Can Serve Peace Best With Deeds

From this forum of Berlin's best workers we would like to express wholehearted thanks to the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, our friend, Comrade Erich Honecker, for his position aimed at successfully struggling for peace, for his principled and really untiring activity in socialist construction, and his activity in the interests of the GDR, friendship with the Soviet Union, and a peaceful and happy life for our people today and in the future.

This active promotion of safeguarding peace also determines the activity of our best workers in Berlin and of all the working people in our Republic. They are guided by the fact that their most efficient activity aimed at safeguarding peace is one of the highest contributions to strengthening the GDR from an economic point of view.

The position held by all categories and strata of citizens on the key question of our time -- the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe -- was convincingly outlined by foreman Alfred Schroeder from the Friedrich Ebert EAW [Electrical Apparatus Plant]. In his item in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND he stated: "We support the peace program of the Warsaw Pact states by daily performing good work in every job." It goes without saying that we all agree with that position.

COMMENT ON LEIPZIG FAIR RESULTS, ECONOMIC GROWTH

DW110933 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Malte Splettstoesser Sunday economic review]

[Text] I wish you a pleasant Sunday, dear listeners. What is behind us is 7 successful days of the fair. This is the concise denominator to which Siegfried Fischer, director general of the Leipzig Fair Office, yesterday reduced his impression on this year's autumn fair in a radio interview.

Let us take a brief glance in this review of the fair week on what stands behind this word "successful" and let us elucidate, stress, or reiterate one or the other thing that we remember. Those who come to Leipzig want to do business, they want to purchase or sell. If we regard, to begin with, the days at Leipzig from this aspect then one can state without doubt that an extremely animated business activity prevailed from the first day to the last hour.

During the past week of the fair the GDR, which, as is well known, initiates, negotiates, and arranges roughly two-thirds of its comprehensive foreign trade at Leipzg fairs, concluded export and import agreements with dozens of countries from all continents. The GDR and the USSR, each other's biggest foreign trade partner, agreed on the most comprehensive exports and imports hitherto achieved at any fair. According to information given by the commerical director of the Soviet collective exhibition on the second last day of the fair, they already amounted to R6 billion up to this date.

By saying, "We are returning home very satisfied also this year," (Stenji Cerni), head of the exhibition of the CSSR foreign trade enterprise Centrotex pointed to 4 gold medals won at the fair for textile products and ready-made clothing and added: "On the other hand, however, here in Leipzig we are able to conclude contracts for 60 to 70 percent of the annual volume of finished goods."

Words of gratification on good business transactions at the fair were heard here in many languages -- words (?that can sum up the assessment) on a very successful fair. They were heard, for instance, from representatives of the French railroad car industry, the stand of the Japanese firm of (Sharp), the sales manager of the (?radio maker AS, Peter Mark), Denmark, and (Walter Koeber), representative of the Austrian firm of (Zuckermann), which brought a display to Leipzig for the first time. Apart from winning a gold medal for an electronically controlled word-processing machine, the Austrian firm also concluded a sales agreement on this machine and held talks on othe business transactions with the GDR and trade partners from other CEMA countries, such as the Soviet Union, Poland, and Romania.

Attention was drawn to a second aspect regarding the catchword "successful" by another Austrian exhibitor. "For us," Dr (Klaus Reichert) of the Austrian machinery factory (Andritz) said, "the Leipzig fair is an extremely important fair, above all, because of the GRD's economic strength."

Indeed, our industry and our national economy have demonstrated once again very clearly, in the halls and houses of the fair, the GRD's economic capacity. For instance, this was shown by some 8,800 newly developed and further developed exhibits of the GRD industry as it was by the comprehensive offer of nontangible achievements. These include licenses and know-how, through which some 152 GDR combines drew attention to our country's efficiency in the field of science and technology at the exhibition "Your problem, our solution," which met with very great international interest.

If in the many talks with exhibitors, visitors, politicians, and businessmen from all over the world, great appreciation was expressed repeatedly about the solidness of our growth-oriented economic policy, and about the continuity of our country's economic road successfully started already, or perhaps only, 35 years ago, then great interest was also attributed to what we achieved in the last few months.

With a 5.1 percent growth of the produced national income during the first 8 months -- as compared with the same period of the preceding year -- our national economy continued its dynamic development and its determined orientation toward intensification in the 35th year of the GDR's existence. If net production in the field of the industry ministries increased by 8.3 percent, goods production by 4.3 percent, and labor productivity by 7.5 percent, and if in the construction industry the index figures for our high performances are surpassing 8 percent, if costs for goods production were lowered by 2.7 percent for any M100 and if the national economy's transport input was decreased, then this underlines what Erich Honecker stated in an article published this week: Higher efficiency becomes the immediate prerequisite for economic growth, which now must be based, to a constantly increasing degree, on the scientific-technological progress and its economic utilization. The SED's economic policy, which concentrates on the economic strategy set by the 10th SED Congress, is taking this fact into account and guarantees considerable growth rates also under the new conditions.

Among the decisive bases of our successful development, as we know, was and is our close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. This brings me to the third aspect of the catchword, successful fair. The autumn fair illustrated to a degree that we are unable to estimate, because too many and too many different factors are involved.

The fair illustrated the high economic benefit each country derives from the close, homogeneous, and coordinated cooperation of our community. It also illustrated the remarkable economic growth of each member and our socialist economic region in general, which has taken a stable and dynamic development.

Naturally our cooperation with the Soviet Union developed especially rapidly, in increasingly larger dimensions, and on a qualitatively rising level. Our mutal goods exchange increased from R300 million to R14 billion. The goods that were supplied in both directions in our Republic's founding year are supplied in 1 week today. Now it is much more than just a mutual goods exchange. On the basis of roughly 190 government agreements on economic and scientific-technological cooperation, the long-term intensification of economic processes has increasingly become the focus of our coordinated joint cooperation.

It is extraordinarily important for both countries that cooperation in such fields as microelectronics, chemistry, nuclear energy, and electronic computer technology is planned on a long-term basis and, regarding basic directions, to the year 2000, and is organized in a complex way. It offers large advantages to both countries and directly contributes to the improvement of the expense-return ratio [Verhaeltnis von Augwand und Ergebnis] in both economies.

The autumn fair reflected this process of growing and deepening integration in many jointly developed top achievements in chemistry, chemical engineering, medical technology, and textile machinery. It certainly also has given many ideas of how the opportunities of international and internationalist cooperation can be more effectively utilized. After all, thousands of collectives in roughly 350 combines and scientific institutions of the GDR cooperate with more than 450 Soviet partnership organizations. Many of them were interested professional visitors at the fair. Due to its international dimension, this fair also demonstrated the international approach to the constructive attitude shown by the GDR and all the other CEMA countries so as to actively support world trade as an important instrument for the promotion of peaceful relations between states. This is another absolutely necessary aspect that rounds off the picture of a successful Leipzig Autumn Fair.

At a time when there are so few attempts to disrupt international economic and trade relations through barriers, discrimination, and restrictions, this function of our fair which some people have termed the turntable of East-West trade and others the bridge of international economic cooperation or catalyst of international trade, is gaining in importance. (Warwick Johnson), wool merchant of the Australian firm(Dougherty Operations Ltd), expressed it in the following words: For us Leipzig is a unique turntable serving the promotion and expansion of world trade. Under this aspect it is more than just a compliment for France's Minister of Industrial Reforms and Foreign Trade Edith Cresson to say during her stay in our city of fairs that it is not necessary to make propaganda for Leipzig. This fair and its international reputation speak for themselves.

HAEBER MEETS WITH FRG'S GREENS PARTY MEMBER

LD070252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Otto Schilly, member of the Greens in the FRG Bundestag. There was an exchange of views on the international situation, the need for actively safeguarding peace, questions on relations between the GDR and the FRG, and other issues of mutual interest.

STOPH, PPR'S SZALAJDA DISCUSS PEACE, RELATIONS

LD062322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, praised the positive bilateral relations between the GDR and Poland. These relations are developing fully in the spirit of agreements reached by the leading representative of the two parties and states, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the two politicians noted during a talk in Berlin today.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on current international issues and reaffirmed their firm determination to do everything possible to preserve and safeguard peace by implementing foreign policy agreed on by Warsaw Pact member-countries. Of special importance here was the expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation in the fields of materials and energy management and the secondary raw materials economy.

Willi Stoph briefed the Polish guest on the achievements of the working people in preparation for the GDR's 35th anniversary, which are linked with important progress in materials and energy management and represent an important contribution to the economy's dynamic progress.

Also taking part in the talk were Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister for supplies, and for the Polish side Jerzy Wozniak, minister of the Office of Materials Management, and Jerzy Makosa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PPR in the GDR.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS PRC VICE MINISTER

LD070528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, received Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice minister of culture, and an accompanying delegation. They exchanged information on the state of cultural development in both countries. They also discussed further cooperation between the GDR and the PRC on the basis of government agreements. Yang Chengxu, Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, took part in the talk.

OFFICIALS MEET AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

LD092155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) -- Gerald Goetting, deputy president of the GDR People's Chamber, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Sepp Wille, floor leader of the Austrian Socialist Party in the Federal Lower House of the Republic of Austria, expressed their common interest in peace. During a talk in Berlin on Friday (7 September) they said it is imperative, in view of the exacerbation of the international situation by the policy of confrontation and arms buildup of the most aggressive circles in the United States and NATO, to avert a nuclear holocaust by the intensified exertions of all peace forces and to further predictable peaceful relations.

They described GDR-Austrian bilateral cooperation as a model of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

REAGAN-GROMYKO 28 SEPTEMBER MEETING NOTED

LD111722 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] At the start of the "International Summary" program, please listen to Elemer Csak, who reports on the latest announcement by Reagan: Shortly before our broadcast the U.S. President, at an impromptu press conference, personally announced that on 28 September he will meet with Gromyko in Washington. The invitation has been accepted, Reagan said, and he added that during the talks they will take one by one the unsolved problems between the two superpowers, but primarily the question of arms control. The aim of the meeting is to achieve better understanding and a reduction of hostility, Ronald Reagan expounded. During his presidenty he has not met with any leading Soviet politician.

SZUROS, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO FRANCE

LD111356 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- A delegation of the HSWP Central Committee led by CC Secretary Matyas Szuros paid a visit to France September 6 to 10 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

The delegation held talks with Maxime Gremetz, member of the RCP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Roland Leroy, member of the Political Committee and director of L'HUMANITE, the central paper of the Communist Party.

In a cordial spirit the parties informed each other on the situation of their countries, and the home and foreign political activities and topical aims of their parties. They exchanged views on some important questions of the international situation and the international communist movement and expressed mutual readiness to expand relations between the HSWP and the FCP.

The HSWP delegation attended the additional L'HUMANITE festival at La Courneuve near Paris and met there Secretary-General Georges Marchais and Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and other senior officials of the French fraternal party.

During its stay in France the delegation held discussions with Jacques Huntzinger, foreign secretary of the Socialist Party on questions of international political life with special regard to European peace and security, and the contacts of the two parties and countries. The HSWP delegation returned to Budapest Monday.

KOROM ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN FOUNDING CONGRESS

Mengistu Receives Korom

LD062014 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, met Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and the Hungarian party and state delegation, in Addis Ababa. During the cordial and friendly meeting the sides discussed issues of interest for both parties and opportunities of promoting Hungarian-Ethiopian relations.

Korom Addresses Party Congress

LD090606 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 8 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is heading a party and state delegation to the founding congress of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, delivered a speech on Saturday.

"Ever since the start of the Ethiopian revolution our people have been following the struggle of the Ethiopian people with special attention and sympathy and we acknowledge its results and major achievements.

"Outstanding among the achievements is the current formation of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party. We are convinced that the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia is a competent leading force of the Ethiopian people and the driving force and organizer of political, social and economic progress. We are convinced that the party will promote the progress of the country and will always be the dominant force in the present and future of an independent country of a long past, and will be to the benefit of the working people.

"We know and appreciate the role you have assumed among the forces that struggle for universal progress, in supporting peoples that are still suffering from colonial oppression, in the work of the Organization of African Unity, and in contributing to the attainment of the progressive and anti-imperialist aims of the Non-aligned Movement.

"It enhances the value of your achievements that they were reached amid aggression and threats from the outside and subversive activities by the internal enemy. International imperialism and its henchmen do not want to reconcile themselves to the fact that the people of Ethiopia have started out on the road of social progress and worker and peasant have become master of their fate. We are convinced that your people, guided by the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, will be able to defend the unity and independence of your country and accomplish the building of a new society."

Mihaly Korom continued: "Elements of tension have recently multiplied in international life. Extremist circles of imperialism are striving to intensify the arms race. It has become evident that they aspire to military superiority.

"It is our conviction that the imperialists will not gain an advantage either today or in the future. Universal peace can safeguarded if all of us join forces. The strength of the peoples that build socialism, of the socialist countries and other progressive and sober circles of the world secure social progress and the success of the cause of socialism.

"The Hungarian people support the legitimate struggle of the peoples of Africa for progress. We feel solidarity with the struggle of the African National Congress for the elimination of the policy of apartheid. We support the people of Namibia who are struggleing for freedom with the guidance of the Southwest Africa People's Organization. In their struggle for progress the peoples of Africa enjoy the support of the socialist countries and the other progressive peoples of the world.

"The parties of the two countries are linked by fraternal solidarity, the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and the shared aim of building socialism. The Hungarian people, true to their internationalist principles, will continue to support the people of Ethiopia and practice solidarity with their struggle," Mihaly Korom concluded.

EVENTS MARK BULGARIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Marjai Addresses Rally

LD062347 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Attila Balint report]

[Text] Red-white-and-green, green-white-and-red. The colors are the same: the tricolors of the Hungarian and Bulgarian nations. These are the flags which this afternoon decorated the theater of the House of Culture of the Hungarian combing works where Hungary paid its respects with a festive mass rally prior to Bulgaria's forthcoming national day, 9 September. In the rows of seats are the workers of the host factory, several hundred representatives of Budapest's factories and establishments. Seated on the presidium I can see Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier; Gyula Horn, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; and Boncho Mitev, Bulgarian ambassador.

Participants in the mass rally on the 40th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation were greeted by Bela Molnar, secretary of the PPF National Council. Then Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, the festival speaker, stepped up to the microphone. In his speech he recalled the fateful events of the history of the Bulgarian people, including the biggest of them, 9 September 1944, the victory of the antifascist people's revolt. He evoked the common pages of our history, the road traveled by the people of Bulgaria up to the present day.

[Begin Marjai recording] The history of the Bulgarian people is an unbroken struggle for independence and survival, for an independent existence as a state, and for social progress. An organic part of these struggles was the Bulgarian partisan movement which blossomed in 1941 and which, in the course of battles, developed into an army and which, united with the Red Army, freed not only its own homeland but also took part in the liberation of our homeland, Hungary. The 1st Bulgarian Army, headed by General Vladimir Stoychev, fighting in the formation of the 3d Ukranian Front, also took part in the south trans-Danube military maneuvers. Along the Drava and in other regions of southern Hungary, the memory of Bulgarian heroes is guarded by our people with special reverence and gratitude. After Turkish rule lasting half a millineum, the independent Bulgarian state was founded only a century ago, in 1878.

Bulgaria started its 20th century history with a huge disadvantage because of economic conditions which were backward even when measured by East European standards, and after the fateful change on 9 September 1944 the country had to wrestle with the heavy inheritance of economic and social backwardness. Bulgaria changed from one of Europe's most backward agricultural countries into an industrial-agricultural country where industry now produces more than half the national income, where a mechanized socialist agriculture of large plants have evolved, where the social productivity of work is constantly rising, and where national income grows dynamically and the people's living standards are continuously improving. [end recording]

Speaking about our economic relations and the present future prospects of cooperation of our peoples, Jozsef Marjai had the following to say:

[Begin recording] From 1950 to the present day, goods exchange between the two countries has grown 35-fold, and the value of reciprocal deliveries this year comes close to R400 million. There has also been a significant increase in the exchange of internal trade and cooperative selection, and this has increased supplies to the populations of both countries.

On the Hungarian side, we may also note with satisfaction the fact that more modern forms of cooperation have evolved and have been gradually coming to the forefront. On the basis of the 18 bilateral agreements concluded so far, specialization and cooperation agreements, the proportion of reciprocally delivered goods today reaches 35 percent of our goods trade. To mention only the most significant concrete facts of our cooperation, we must mention the Devnya soda factory, which was built with joint investment and covers one-half of Hungary's requirement of this important chemical industry basic material. In the terms of the agreement on the production specialization of lifting and conveying equipment, we acquire the decisive share of our needs in electric and motor-operated fork-lift trucks from Bulgaria. In the framework of the agreement on the road vehicle industry, we supply Bulgaria with articulated buses and main bus units; in exchange, we get from our Bulgarian friends, among other things, electric (?aggregates) and air-conditioning units for diesel buses. In agreement with our Bulgarian friends we see possibilities for advancement, that is development of cooperation, primarily in the fields of computer technology, robot technology, road vehicle manufacture, pharmaceutics and insecticides, and semifinished product manufacture.

Country and sister-city relations play an important role in our people's getting to know each other better, and it is our firm conviction that the strengthening and development of our cooperation serve not only the interests of our peoples but also those of the entire socialist community. The knowledge of this also encourages us to foster with unchanging care the friendship between our parties and peoples, the fraternal relations between the two countries. [end recording]

After Jozsef Marjai's festive remarks, Boncho Mitev, Bulgarian ambassador, greeted the participants in the mass rally. He recalled the main stages in Bulgaria's development and spoke about the tasks which face the inhabitants of the friendly country. Afterward, on behalf of his homeland, Boncho Mitev expressed thanks to all those who do so much for fostering cooperation between the two countries and for friendship between the two peoples.

Ambassador Gives Reception

AU101521 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Budapest, gave a reception at his residence on Thursday, 6 September, on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday, the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian people's antifascist uprising and Bulgaria's liberation. Participating at the reception were Miklos Ovari, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Politburo member; Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, Politburo member; Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Committee; Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyula Horn, head of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister; Zoltan Juhar, domestic trade minister; Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Lajos Urban, transportation minister; and several other representatives of political, social, economic, and cultural life. Also present were several heads and members of diplomatic missions in Budapest.

'RELOCATION' OF JOBS AT TUNGSRAM PLANT EXPLAINED

AU061230 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 2 September on page 7 carries a 1,300-word article by Tibor Flanek entitled: "Outside the Gates, but Not on the Streets."

Flanek says that the Tungsram incandescent bulb plant, well-known for its efforts aimed at extensive development in the past decade, "and partly because of this during a deep economic crisis, has now conducted a fundamental turnabout to make its management more intensive." In order to make production more efficient, Tungsram began "releasing from their posts 80 percent of the top- and mid-level managers, and fundamentally reorganized the enterprise structure." Flanek says that Tungsram concluded that it is also necessary to hold personnel costs down in order to be profitable, which means a reduction of personnel. Flanek then quotes Jozsef Palosi, Tungsram's technical director, as saying that it has been agreed with the National Wages and Labor Office "to reduce personnel by 8 percent during 1983 and 1984, and the amount saved on wages can be used by the enterprise." Thus, presently there are a little more than 23,000 workers at Tungsram, compared to 25,000 in January last year, "and this is only the beginning, since a branch has already been completely halted in Miskolc this year, and another one, in Pecs, will stop production this year." This means some 60 jobs in Miskolc, 320 in Pecs, and a projected further 1,200 at other branches by spring next year. "Such measures are never painless," Flanek notes and later quotes Palosi as saying that the plant is striving for "the development of an optimal personnel number for production efficiency." The large firm's trade union secretary, Janos Goder, is also quoted as saying that "there is no question of dismissals involved here" but that, in cooperation with the local council and party organizations, "not only did we offer several alternative jobs to those involved but also followed to the end the whole process of relocation." At the Miskolc branch, four people who are nearing pensionable age were allowed to stay, while the others found work at other enterprises because there are at least four-five jobs for each applicant in that town, Istvan Orosz, head of the Miskolc council's Labor Department, is quoted as saying.

On the question of the general mood of the workers who stayed on, Gabor Zentai, secretary of Tungsram's party committee, is quoted as saying that "wherever manpower reduction can be expected, there is no doubt a feeling of insecurity in the people, but that will persist only until they are aware of the possibilities, since nobody need fear unemployment here." He also says that the majority of the workers at Tungsram want to do useful and efficient work, "and for those whom he cannot assure such work it would be pseudohumanism to keep them here."

Flanek concludes by saying that "we must get used to the idea that the security of existence provided by socialist society must be compatible with more efficient employment and often with the indispensible manpower movements required by this."

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 2 September on page 4 carries a 100-word MTI report on an announcement by Tungsram Ltd and the "trade enterprises concerned" that the producer prices of domestically produced electric light fixtures will increase by 5 percent on the average from 3 September.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT -- Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- Erno Simonyi, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid calls on Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament. Erno Simonyi is soon to leave for his station. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 10 Sep 84 LD]

GROMYKO-REAGAN TALKS, EAST-WEST RELATIONS VIEWED

LD112351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Sep 84

["World Panorama" program presented by Andrzej Zychowicz and Boleslaw Broszczak]

[Text] [Zychowicz] We begin today's edition of "World Panorama" with an evaluation of East-West relations. The subject acquired special topicality today because the 39th UN General Assembly session is coming up and it will provide opportunities for high-level meetings of statesmen from various parts of the world. The special topicality of the subject today stems from the fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is preparing to go to New York and is to meet first with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and then, on 28 September, according to Washington sources, a meeting is envisaged between the Soviet statesman and President Ronald Reagan.

The other subject connected with East-West relations is, of course, the third session of the Stockholm conference which began today. We start with Soviet-American relations.

[Broszczak] Yes, as you have said, on 28 September a meeting is to take place in the White House between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who will lead the Soviet delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly Session. If this meeting does take place, the press agencies write, it will be Ronald Reagan's first talk in his 4-year presidential term with such a high-level representative of the Soviet leadership. Minister Gromyko, AFP writes, last visited the White House in 1978. At that time his host was President Jimmy Carter.

Let us add in the line of our professional duty, that 4 days before this meeting, Reagan intends to deliver a speech at the United Nations, and 2 days before the talk in the White House -- as you have mentioned -- the heads of diplomacy of the two states, Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, are to meet.

This lack of dialogue and meetings between leading politicians is probably the best illustration of the nature of the political line of Ronald Reagan's administration. Striving to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union, whipping up the arms race, hegemonism: This is a very abbreviated list of causes of why dialogue between the two powers has been suspended. Moscow does not hide the fact that during Ronald Reagan's presidency relations with the United States have never been so bad.

But these alarming tendencies are noticed not only beyond the United States' borders. Walter Mondale, Ronald Reagan's Democratic rival in the November presidential elections, said today that Reagan is the only U.S. president in the 51-year history of U.S.-Soviet relations who has not met with any member of the Soviet leadership.

[Zychowicz] Of course, there is the question: Can we hope that Andrey Gromyko's New York [as heard] talks will at least bring some hope for an improvement in the international situation? It is difficult to answer this question. Making forecasts in the present situation is not a big task, but the future of East-West relations depends on a more realistic approach by the U.S. Administration to the key problems of today, especially to disarmament talks.

[Broszczak] Well, this question is also being asked by the U.S. press, which wonders whether Ronald Reagan might not want to make use of Gromyko's visit for his own election purposes. Some of the press says simply that the President wants to take the wind out of Walter Mondale's sails.

Well, what would be the future of this dialogue if it is resumed? Everything indicates that after the November elections Ronald Reagan will remain as President and will be deciding the shape of U.S. foreign policy. According to the latest opinion polls, Reagan presently has a 22 percent lead over his Democratic rival. Today's edition of the newspaper USA TODAY publishes the results of an opinion poll which shows that the popularity of the two rivals looks as follows: 57 percent of those polled declare themselves for Ronald Reagan, and only 37 percent for Walter Mondale.

This poll, published by USA TODAY, is quite representative because it covered inhabitants of a dozen or so states from east to west. It also transpires from the poll -- this is an interesting detail -- that Reagan is primarily liked by decidedly middle-aged men and women.

[Zychowicz] We don't know what the results of the elections will be, because opinion polls are often deceptive after all, But frequently they really do reflect the situation.

However, I would like to return to our principal subject, that is, East-West relations, and I would like to say that all negotiations or agreements are manifestations of compromise which must take into consideration the interests and security of both sides. Therefore, if a dialogue is to be started in the future, it can only be on those kinds of principles.

Presently there are no official statements or commentaries, either from Moscow or Washington, which speak of the scope of the likely talks between the Soviet statesman and the American leaders.

NATO MANEUVERS EXCEED 'ROUTINE EXERCISES'

LD081623 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 8 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on current NATO manoeuvres codenamed "Autumn Forge 84", involving 250 thousand soldiers, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: "Characteristically, one-third of the total number of exercises will take place in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is also in that territory that NATO stockpiled the biggest arsenals of nuclear weapons and those considered to be conventional means.

"Also there stationed are the largest armies, and finally, there runs the direct borderline with the Warsaw Treaty. Hence, any coincidence is out of the question. Instead, there is the deliberately pre-arranged exercising of operational variants of warfare, the training of combat moves aimed against the known enemy, the introduction of a several month-long military tension into European relations, already extremely tense, after all," the paper argued.

"Someone will say that military manoeuvres are a normal phenomenon in today's world, that the Warsaw Treaty does not stay only in barracks, either. Agreed. But one should not pretend not to notice the scale, scope and goals of undertakings. Nobody takes 2-and-a-half months to carry out routine exercises, rapid re-deployment of troops and equipment across the ocean, stationing them in a provocative manner along borders of countries which are not aligned within the same military bloc," the paper went on, writing in conclusion:

"That is why, from our viewpoint, the NATO military spectacle carries very dangerous symptoms. Nobody on this side of the Elbe should remain indifferent to it."

PRESS CONFERENCE ON NEWSMAN STATUS, OTHER ISSUES

LD111518 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 11 Sept 84

["Minister Urban's Press Conference (by Olga Andrzejewska and Janusz Zaleski)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- Commencing the weekly conference for foreign newsmen accredited to Poland, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban read out the foreign Ministry's information: Acting in tune with decisions by the Madrid CSCE final document (information chapter) concerning newsmen's visits to and exercising their profession in the territory of foreign states, the Polish authorities introduce, as of October 1, 1984, several facilitations for foreign journalists, including annual multiple-entry sojourn visas (valid for one calendar year) for permanent foreign correspondents accredited to Poland, and for their families. Among other essential facilitations, the most important one concerns (?further) waiting time -- 14 days), and also with regard to tourist visits, and immediate issues of transit visas for newsmen with valid sojourn visas issued by any of the neighbouring countries. However, those facilitations will be applied only on the grounds of strict observance of the principle of reciprocity.

Referring to the 13th Congress of Polish Historians, which wound up on September 7 and was attended by 1,560 delegates, Minister Urban pointed to it as an important event in Polish scientific life, an event that had lived up to social expectations.

The spokesman recalled that election campaign to residents' self-governments and rural self-governments was due to start soon as another stage of building and strengthening the system of self-government in Poland.

Asked about the question of general employment contracts, examined by the government [word indistinct] yesterday, Minister Urban stressed that the country's economic situation did not always make it possible to meet halfway trade unions' pay and social demands. Pay issues provide a plane for most significant discussions between the government and trade unions. Of late, those discussions were based on draft assumptions of the 1985 central annual plan which specifies draft pays, prices and social allowances for next year.

Minister Urban deplored the fact that he failed to find any reaction by the French mass media to his statement on untrue information broadcast by the French radio and on the French Foreign Ministry's statement in this respect. He quoted it as another example of selective approach to information about Poland and of ignoring important developments.

Answering a question about Reagan's recent statement on Polish issues, the spokesman said that he saw no need for the Polish Government to react to every offensive and arrogant statement by the U.S. President.

Asked about a future concept of state policy in relation to the church in Poland, Jerzy Urban referred to yesterday's statement by head of the Office for Religious Affairs Adam Loptka and elaborated that the concept was confined to the continuation of the policy that had been pursued since [words indistinct]. In reply to a question whether the administration provided for any interference in connection with political accents he did not rule out a need for such an interference in the case of more significant incidents. "Nevertheless," he said, "in spite of the fact that the recent pilgrimages have been marked by numerous accents, irrelevant to their religious character, which aroused protest on the part of state authorities, we appreciate organizers' efforts to prevent such things."

Asked about the Polish Government's reaction to the postponement of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG, Minister Urban said: "The Polish Government has a full confidence in motives which guided the GDR while postponing the date."

Assessing Lord Shackleton's recent visit to Poland, minister Urban said: "That visit is sure to contribute to an improvement in Polish-British relations. They are developing at a relatively favourable pace, at least against our less favourable relations with many other states of Western Europe, not to mention the United States. We highly appreciate the guest's stance, reflected in a public statement, among other things."

The scarcity of today's questions from Western correspondents who are in the habit of elevating even the least significant incidents to the rank of a development is another proof of stability of life in Poland.

Remarks on Trade Unions

LD112001 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with Polish and foreign journalists today. Among other things, he discussed the most important aspects of cooperation between the government and the trade unions.

[Begin Urban recording] The most significant level of cooperation between the government and the trade unions is next year's plan, because that plan contains all the basic indexes connected with the material framework of life in which the trade unions are interested. To negotiate the plan also means to negotiate the definition of prices, wages, and social policy. In this context the greatest disputes were conducted, and the cooperation was most profound.

As for current matters of cooperation between various government bodies and the trade unions, questions of wages were dominant; these are difficult and controversial matters. The Government Presidium discussed the question of collective agreements; this is difficult because the conclusion of new collective agreements is usually connected with a bargaining situation in which the trade unions aim for better wage conditions, new social privileges, and so on. The country's economic situation makes such assumptions difficult to meet halfway. It is obvious that the trade unions have their proposals prepared, so I have comment on this as a normal situation. The trade unions keep to their package of demands, and the government considers when and how to begin negotiations and what starting positions to adopt. [end recording]

CZYREK ATTENDS FOUNDING CONGRESS IN ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Meets With Czyrek

LD112035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia, received Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During the conversation Jozef Czyrek handed Mengistu a message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and an invitation for the Ethiopian leader to visit Poland. It was received with satisfaction.

Czyrek Speaks at Congress

LD091609 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 9 Sep 84

[By PAP correspondent Wieslawa Bolimowska]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sept. 9 (PAP) -- Delegation of 70 communists, worker and revolutionary parties, national liberation organizations and international bodies attend the debates of the founding congress of the Ethiopian Workers' Party in Addis Ababa, voicing deep concern over a dangerous rise in international tension and the offensive launched by imperialist forces forces in all regions of the world.

Addressing the congress on behalf of the Polish United Workers' Party, Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek praised the changes made in Ethiopia over the past decade under the hard conditions of constant outside and internal threat, in the struggle for consolidation of Ethiopia's territorial unity and integrity.

Ethiopia's foreign policy, which serves the cause of peace and progress, meets with general respect and praise, said Jozef Czyrek and added: "Your successes in the fight against imperialism and reaction, as well as for consolidation of the revolutionary gains have a historical dimension."

"They shift the correlation of forces in Africa in favour of progress and socialism. They strengthen the anti-imperialist front on both the African Continent and on the world scale," said Czyrek.

Referring to the developments in Poland in recent years, the PUWP delegate stressed that despite the policy of sanctions, restrictions and propaganda aggression waged against Poland by the Reagan administration and some Western states, the process of socialist renewal in Poland was an unquestionable fact.

"The aggressive, militarist policy of the Reagan administration and cold-war forces of the NATO caused a serious deterioration of the international situation," said Jozef Czyrek. "Enforcing the mad arms race, these circles put the world in face of the threat of nuclear confrontation. The Polish people, who were heavily experienced during the last world war, are deeply worried about it."

"The socialist and progressive countries have for years been pointing at the road leading to the arrest of the arms race whose cost is shouldered by all of us. A special role in this is played by the USSR, which is the key force in the struggle for peace and security of nations," stressed Czyrek.

"We watch with deep concern the growing aggressiveness of imperialist forces in Africa, Latin America, the Near and Far East. On the African Continent, its edge is aimed against those states which have embarked upon the path of non-capitalist, progressive development.

"Imperialism is trying to hamper the process of progressive socio-economic transformation in Africa to maintain its domination on this continent. Together with you, we firmly oppose this.

"We demand complete liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism wherever they still exist. We condemn all forms of racism and repression in the Republic of South Africa. We support the just struggle of the Namibian people whose sole representative is the SWAPO organization [South-West African People's Organization], said the PUWP delegate.

"The buildup of American military potential in the Horn of Africa and provocatively imperialist actions against progressive states of that region are highly unsettling," said Czyrek. "We believe that the basic condition of peace in that region is close respect of the principles of sovereignty, integrity and inviolability of borders, renunciation of territorial claims and non-interference in internal affairs of other states.

"We are convinced that relations between our states will develop favourably; that cooperation between the PUWP and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia set up by you at this congress will tighten. We are deeply interested in it," said Jozef Ccyrek.

SIWICKI VIEWS BACKGROUND TO 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

AU101150 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense: "History Warns"]

[Text] The "Shield-84" exercises taking place this September cause one to reflect on their historical background, an exercise which is still valid.

September 1938 -- In the last days of that month the scandalous Munich agreement was signed which commenced the annexation of Czechoslovakia by fascist Germany.

September 1939 -- the start of World War II, and at the same time it was a month of heroic yet hopeless efforts by Polish soliders fighting in isolation and trying to stop the mechanized Nazi columns and chase out of our skies the bombers bearing black crosses on their wings.

Do we have to return to these matters today? After all, the dramatic events of September 1938 and 1939 pale compared to later events, and were eclipsed by the heroism of the defenders of Moscow, Leningrad, and Stalingrad; by the smoke coming from crematorium chimneys; by the fires of fighting Warsaw; by the tragedy of Lidice; by the deaths of tens of millions of people murdered by the fascist hordes; by the ruins of hundreds of cities and thousands of villages; and finally by the glory of the historic Battle of Berlin and by the joy caused by the just victory over fascist Germany. So why return to those bitter September days?

We are returning to those years in order to prevent their reoccurrence and in order that they may be a sharp warning to everyone who did not experience the September tragedy personally or who is inclines to forget historical truth.

In a word: History teaches us and warns us.

The countries invaded by the fascist Hitlerite army were small and medium-sized, and were -- with the exception of Czecholslovakia -- at a weak level of economic development. Nevertheless, they did have real chances to defend their independence and integrity. These chances were created by the existence of a new type of powerful state, a state with a socialist system -- the Soviet Union, which by its very nature was a spokesman for peace and an opponent to any subjugation of other peoples. However, as we all know, the governments of the countries threatened by Hitlerism did not take advantage of the these chances because the fundamental feature of the foreign policy of almost every one of these countries was anti-Sovietism, and they supported by any means they could any action by world imperialism designed to isolate the Soviet Union in the international arena.

Czechoslovakia was to certain extent an exception, but even so, its government, under pressure from its Western pseudoallies, did not wish to accept aid offered under the terms of the appropriate Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty. This government preferred to submit to the diktat of Munich.

The ideas of supporting this or that group of capitalist powers, held by bourgeois heads of state in central and Eastern Europe, collapsed one after the other. France, England, and the United States regarded Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and other countries in this region as mere tools in contests with their imperialist partners or in the contest against the Soviet Union. In addition, the conservative forces, which were hostile toward progress, did everything they could to set the nations of this region at variance with each other. Unfortunately, these efforts brought results.

The results of this state of affairs are well known to everyone. Our nations, which fell victim to the bloodthirsty Hitlerism one after the other, felt these results painfully. In this tragic situation, the nations themselves and their working masses took their fate into their own hands. While fighting for freedom in various ways under the leadership of their workers and communist parties, they looked with hope to the Soviet Union, which bore the main burden of this war for many years. They were not disappointed. The logic of history is relentless. Liberation could only come from one direction and it did come from that direction.

Postwar history also shows that it is the real balance of forces and concrete policy based on this balance that determine the fate of nations. They warn us against harboring the illusion that the occasional phenomenon of detente in international relations is the result of good will on the part of imperialism or of an improvement in its nature. American armed intervention in Korea, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and many other places on the globe, plus the recent invasion of little Grenada and active support for counterrevolutionary groups in various countries, including Poland, show that wherever a struggle is going on for or in defense of freedom, imperialism, especially American imperialism, is always to be found on the other side of the barricade. Imperialism is striving in any way it can to prevent an increase in the number of countries enjoying full sovereignty and independence. The call "People, beware!" uttered by the Czech Communist Julius Fucik, who was murdered by the Nazis, is still fully valid, especially because, as Comrade and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and head of the PPR Armed Forces, has stressed, "It is once again becoming dangerous in the world...Half a century after the assumption of power in Germany by Hitlerism, one can hear the same words once again, only this time across the ocean: Anticommunist crusade.... Washington is gradually destroying the basis for international coexistence and cooperation.

The expansionist and agressive aims which have once again become dominant in the politics of the chief capitalist countries are reflected in the stepping up of armaments, in refusals to ratify previously negotiated agreements, in the breakup of many disarmament talks and a failure to renew them, in the installation of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and in the building and extension of American and British military bases in Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, Africa, and Latin America.

At the same time as this, imperialism is stepping up its agressive actions in the political and economic spheres. It has increased ideological subversion and psychological activity.

Territorial revisionism is accorded high legal and political status in FRG politics. Fuel for this policy is provided by the revisionist and revanchist jokes put forward by various so-called groups of exiles and contained in Nazi-type statements which support the partition of foreign territory.

History warns us not to ignore these dangers and not to commit old mistakes. This we are not doing. We have learned to draw lessons from the past. We are consolidating our ties of friendship with all the fraternal socialist countries, bringing up young generations in a way that is faithful to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, creating a better life in our states, and caring for their defense capability in such a way that every state can best meet the tasks stemming from its membership in the Warsaw Pact, whose core and chief force is the Soviet Union, the first country of victorious socialism.

We, soldiers of armies that are friendly with and part of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, do not, of course, regard defense against any outside aggression as the sole purpose of our mutual relations and of the alliance that joins us. We believe that our friendship and cooperation, and in particular our ability to benefit from the rich experiences of the Soviet Army, stem primarily from the unity of our basic aims, from the nature of the ideology we profess, and from the convergence of national, state, and social-class interests. History warns us and teaches us to guard our unity as the apple of our eye.

PROGRAM TO RESTRUCTURE NATIONAL ECONOMY DISCUSSED

AU101713 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- The assumptions of the program to implement structural changes in the national economy was the subject of the 4 September session of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission Presidium which was led by Manfred Gorywoda, the commission's chairman.

As was stressed, the working out of the ideas for the reconstruction of the Polish economy, in accordance with the decisions of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, is an essential part of the work being done on the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90, as well as the long-term plan up to 1995. The basic aim of the planned structural changes should be an improvement in the economic effectiveness of the entire economy, which is a condition for overcoming the obstacles facing the country's further economic growth. The program of the changes should map out the activities necessary to ensure reduced energy and material intensiveness, lower production costs, the increase of social labor productivity, fuller and more rational exploitation of the country's resources, and the development of production as a vehicle of technological progress.

The development of our economy's export capabilities was deemed an exceptionally important criterion for structural change, one that should lead to the fuller exploitation of the potential and benefits flowing from the development of international cooperation, including and especially with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

It was stated that the long-term structural changes will take place both as a result of the independent decisions made by the producers on the basis of defined efficiency criteria, as well as on the basis of decisions that will be made on the central level because of the extent and size of the necessary investments funds.

It was emphasized that the program of structural changes should have a directional nature that enables it to take into consideration the results of the scientific and technological progress being made in Poland and the world.

The Planning Commission Presidium mapped out the further course of the work to be done by the ministries in the program for structural change.

MALINOWSKI ON PROBLEMS IN FOOD INDUSTRY

LD101327 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 1000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has visited our studio; he is responsible in the government for issues in the agrofood complex. The grain harvest is currently ending in Poland; the peasants are setting about gathering the root crops. In this period, society's interest in agriculture is concenrtrated first and foremost on the size of the harvest. With this we began the conversation with the deputy head of government. A good harvest is the crowning of the efforts and the difficult labor of the agronomist, and not only the agronomist. What effects of these efforts can we count on this year?

[Malinowski, in Polish, with superimposed translation in Russian] I think that the effect will be good, or even very good. One can say that this is already the 3d year of high indicators in agriculture. Doubtless they are the result of all those undertakings we adopted which created the conditions for a significant revival in the social and production activity in the countryside. In these conditions the inadequate development of many branches of the food industry, such as the milk, butter, grain and flour-milling branches, as well as at the bases for storage, cooling, and drying, is making itself increasingly felt.

[Question] Hitherto there has often been talk about a lack of fodder in agriculture; now it is the problems of storing and processing food raw material which seem to have come to the foreground.

[Malinowski] The lack of fodder is still in the forefront; there is a particular shortage of fodder protein. Poland is not situated in a climatic zone which can guarantee full self-reliance in fodder protein. This is why we import, and in the future will continue to buy fodder protein from abroad to create a better structure in fodder production and to make better use of coarse fodder, which in our country is available in sufficient quantity. An improvement is gradually taking place in this sphere. But what confronts us in the acute problem of processing foodstuffs. What I have in mind are not just the major and middle enterprises, but also the small ones which in places would allow the receipt and processing of any quantity of raw materials in various forms. Thus, no little significance is attached to a good deal of the government's work being devoted to issues connected with developing the food industry. I must say that in the draft central plan for next year, a further development is foreseen, as well as modernization of processing potential, including the refrigeration industry and the storage of agricultural raw materials. In the coming years we must eradicate the above difficulties.

UN DISARMAMENT MISSION ARRIVES, MEET WITH POP

AU110721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1984 -- Within the UN programme for preparation on disarmament issues, a group of diplomats of 23 countries of all continents are paying a fact-finding visit to Romania. During the first meeting organized on the occasion, Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, presented the stance and proposals of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu on solving the great problems confronting mankind, halting the siting of the American intermediate-range missiles in certain West European countries and the application of the Soviet countermeasures, halting the arms race and implementing disarmament, finding peaceful solutions to all the differences, eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, strengthening and enhancing the role of the UN.

Taking the floor, O. Ogunbangwo [spelling as received], the head of the UN programme for preparation in the field of disarmament, expressed the high appreciation enjoyed by Romania's consistent efforts for peace, security, implementation of disarmament and enhancement of the UN role in the international life, and on behalf of the organization thanked warmly for Romania's hosting this fact-finding visit that was meant to help a wider knowledge of the contribution made by Romania within the UN and in the world arena in general. The guests also exchanged opinions on issues related to disarmament at the Institute for Political Sciences under the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER NICOLAE VISITS NIGERIA

For Nigerian reportage on the 4-day visit to Nigeria by Deputy Prime MInister Ion M. Nicolae, including his discussions on economic relations with head of state Major General Mohammadu Buhari and other officials, see the Nigeria subsection of the West Africa section of the 12 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU CABLE BULGARIAN LEADERS

AU120855 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 84 p 5

[Cable to BCP General Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov from RCP Secretary General and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu on the 40th Anniversary of Bulgaria's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

To Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, as well as to all the Bulgarian working people warmest greetings on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of friendly, neighboring Bulgaria's national day.

The victory of the socialist revolution in your country, achieved under BCP leadership, is an event of special importance in the history of the Bulgarian people.

In the period since this event, the Bulgarian people have attained outstanding achievements in the economy and in the social, scientific, and cultural fields on the road of building developed socialism in the Bulgarian People's Republic and increasing its prestige in the world. The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in all these great achievements.

We express our feelings of deep satisfaction that all these years, under the clear impetus of our summit meetings, the traditional friendship and the relations of cooperation in many fields between the RCP and the BCP, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Bulgarian People's Republic have continuously strengthened and deepened. The relations between our two neighboring socialist countries is a model for relations between free and sovereign people, who contribute to the struggle for disarmament and peace, for reducing international tension, and for establishing relations of trust and respect for national independence and cooperation among all the countries of the world.

We are convinced that based on the decisions and agreements reached on the occasion of our traditional meetings, the multifaceted relations between our parties, countries, and peoples will continuously deepen and increase in the mutual interest of our common aspirations, of the general cause of socialism, peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

At this jubilee anniversary, we wish you, the party and the Bulgarian people new and great successes in developing your socialist fatherland and for implementing the important objectives established at the 12th BCP Congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

LEADERS, ORGANIZATIONS CABLE KOREAN COUNTERPARTS

AU101512 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent Kang Song-san, first vice premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK, a cable regarding the 36th anniversary of the DPRK establishment, in which he conveys warmest congratulations and friendly greetings, as well as heartfelt wishes for health and great successes in the activity devoted to the prosperity of the country.

The cable expresses the conviction that, through their joint efforts, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the State Council of the DPRK will contribute to further developing the good cooperative relations between the Romanian and Korean peoples in the spirit of understanding reached at summit meetings.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a congratulatory cable to the Korean foreign minister regarding the 36th anniversary of establishing the DPRK. At the same time, mass and public organizations and central institutions sent congratulatory cables to similar Korean organizations and institutions.

The minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, General-Colonel Constantin Olteanu, sent a congratulatory cable to the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, General O Chin-u, regarding the 36th anniversary of establishing the DPRK.

On this occasion, the air and navy military attache of the DPRK to Bucharest, Lieutenant Colonel Li Zang Kil [spelling as published], met with soldiers from an Army unit and spoke to them about the event being celebrated.

The participants in the meeting saw a photo exhibition on aspects of the Korean people's achievements, aspects of the life and military activities of the Korean People's Army, and documentaries.

'ROMANIAN CULTURAL DAYS IN THE USSR' CONTINUE

AU110717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 10/9/1984 -- Events organized under the generic "Romanian Cultural Days in the USSR" by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR Education of Romania and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR as part of the actions devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the August 23, 1944 anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation continue in the USSR.

A central moment within them was the opening in Moscow of the exhibition "Socialist Romania - 40 Years of Glorious Accomplishments".

The exhibition "40 Years of Romanian Architecture", shows of the Romanian Opera Company from Bucharest at the big theatre in Moscow, a Romanian poetry evening, a retrospective of Romanian motion picture, meetings of Romanian arts representatives with men of culture and arts, with collectivities of working people in various Soviet enterprises and institutions rounded off the schedule of events.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

AU112039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/9/1984 -- On September 11 President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to the Vidra Research Institute for Vegetables and Flowers, in the Giurgiu County, a national institute that coordinates the activity of several stations and of the relevant higher learning institutes.

An analysis was made of the results achieved by the institute in point of developing various strains of vegetables, and expanding the cultivation of double and successive crops. Appreciating the successes of the local experts that carry out their activity under 12 research programmes, the president asked for an intensification of the activity aimed at working technologies to be applied by the productive units and for attention to be paid to developing new strains so that Romania may become an exporter of vegetable seeds.

On his visit President Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Ion Dinca, Silviu Curticeanu, Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, Tiberiu Muresan, chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences.

REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING 'EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT'

LD111725 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 11 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet in Washington on September 28, it was officially confirmed here today (Tuesday). They will discuss the most important questions of bilateral relations between the two superpowers and the international situation, it was added.

A special communique on their forthcoming meeting -- to which an exceptional importance is being attached here -- is to be issued at this week's end.

Before meeting with Reagan, Gromyko is due to meet at the U.N. with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on September 26 in preparation for talks in the White House. The best proof of the importance of the forthcoming Reagan-Gromyko meeting is the fact that this will be a first contact between President Reagan and any of the high-ranking Soviet leaders and that it will take place at the time of very much strained U.S.-Soviet relations.

For the time being no precise answer to the question of why Moscow has taken the decision on such a meeting at the height of the U.S. electioneering is available. It is taken as possible, however, that Moscow has already taken Reagan's election victory (predicted by everybody in Washington) as something granted and that, so, a dialogue with Reagan should not be put off.

It is not expected here of the forthcoming Reagan-Gromyko meeting to mark a big turning-point in relations between the two superpowers, but it is believed that such talks could mark the beginning of a renewal of the dialogue.

MACEDONIAN LC DECISION ON IDNINA WORK STOPPAGE

LD111344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Skopje, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, which has followed with continued interest the situation and relations in the Idnina work organization ever since the introduction of temporary measures and work stoppages, released a report today on its assessments and decisions in connection with these events. These assessments and decisions were adopted at the 8 September session of the Presidium.

Assessing the situation on the Idnina work organization, the Presidium agreed that constant devaluation of the place and role of self-managing organs and other sociopolitical subjects in relation to their duty to constantly expand the material basis of labor has caused self-management relations in this collective to remain undeveloped. In that context, the role of the LC as the leading ideopolitical force and the most responsible political subject in this work organization was not sufficiently realized. This is apparent above all in the opportunistic attitude of Communists in the basic organization of the LC and particularly of managerial workers in the work organization in the process of implementating social principles of self-management. Behavioral manifestations from postions of group property, of techno-bureaucratic relations, insularity, and autarchy have been present in this work organization.

The unfavorable situation and above all seriously disrupted interpersonal relations in this work organization and municipality in general, as well as a lack of activity on the part of the basic organization in this collective and shortcomings in the work of the municipal committee of the LC of Macedonia and its Presidium, have prevented Communists from carrying out their tasks and making a positive impact on the existing situation in this environment.

The activity of the LC municipal committee of Kratovo in the Idnina work organization has not, for some time and particularly after the work stoppage, been in line with its place, role, and responsibility. The decision of the municipal committee of the LC of Macedonia to dissolve the basic LC organization in Idnina is not, in the given situation, in accordance with the role of the LC and has not helped to solve the situation in this work organization. The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium does not accept the attitudes adopted by the municipal committee to solve the situation in Idnina and in the municipality itself by administrative and other kinds of pressure, threats, and blackmail, since for several years the ideopolitical activity and influence of the municipal committee in Idnina has been discontinued.

Judging by the present situation in self-management, political and interpersonal relations in Idnina, and in the municipality itself the measures and activity undertaken thus far have not yielded the expected results despite the fact that for a certain period the workers returned to work.

The LC and other subjective forces must ensure, even in a situation where relations have been so disrupted, that workers participate fully and directly in the process of normalization of the situation and in relations in their work organization so that any manipulation on the part of technobureaucratic forces and activity from positions of group property relations will be thwarted. Self-criticism and critical assessment of the behavior of each LC member, particularly those in managerial positions, should contribute to strengthening ideolpolitical unity and personal and collective responsibility in the LC, in all working and living environments, in the municipal organization of the LC of Macedonia, and in the municipality in general.

Yet another work stoppage on 1 September has confirmed the correctness of the assessment by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia that the stoppage was not prompted by socioeconomic motives. Instead, it is obvious that we are talking here about a conflict between certain technobureaucratic groups' interests and attempts to retain positions.

These attempts have manifested themselves in the form of organized political pressure by a section of those employed in this work organization to extort, through constant work stoppages and methods of threats and blackmail, the cancellation of temporary measures and restoration of the old management and old relations. Therefore, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium thinks that those members of the LC who, acting from these positions, refuse to go to work, are in direct conflict with the political statute of the LC and are subject to all ideopolitical consequences, including expulsion from the LC.

The Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee agrees that this kind of attitude toward social means and disrupted order and discipline, which verges on the state and behavior of anarchy, have prevented normal production in Idnina and have seriously affected the economic and financial results of the work organization.

The situation in Idnina and in the Kratovo municipality is judged very complex and serious, and potentially getting worse. Relations are being made more complicated because of the absence of political life and activity of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations and because of confrontation between those employed in Idnina and the municipal leadership. Nepotism in the municipal structures is having a strong effect and represents one of the factors which encourages formation of cliques and privatization of cadre policy and has a very negative effect on the efforts to normalize the situation.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium is of the opinion that certain attitudes and statements by the sociopolitical organizations and the assembly of the Kratovo municapality are not in line with the policy of LC and the place and role of the public media in our society. The public information media cannot be held responsible for the situation in Kratovo. On the basis of these assessments, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia on its extended session has adopted the following concrete stands.

It is necessary for the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium to assist the municipal committee and the basic organization in overcoming the existing problems. It is also necessary for all sociopolitical organizations and organs in the republic to undertake, according to their authority and responsibility, extraordinary measures and activity to solve swiftly and in an efficient way the situation in Idnina and in the municipality in general. This involvement demands a coordinating and synchronized activity and action on the part of all social subjects in the municipality and the republic. It is also necessary to mobilize all the forces in Idnina and the Kratovo municipality in order to return all workers to their jobs and ensure normal production, the two prerequisites necessary for overcoming the existing situation.

The LC municipal committee, the organs of the sociopolitical organizations and the municipality should, within the framework of sociopolitical action and in line with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, undertake a critical and self-critical analysis of their activity thus far. They should also assess the political and security situation and adopt concrete programs and tasks for action and direct involvement in normalizing the existing situation.

The decisions also recommend measures for organizing sociopolitical life in Idnina. It is particularly important to bring about and encourage the members' activity and organizations of the LC, trade unions, and young people. Parallel with the activities to restore and activate production, realistic conditions should be created to restore as soon as possible the self-managing processes in Idnina. It is necessary to work out a complex, realistic program of development which will stabilize production in Idnina. This program should be based on the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and social plans for the development of the municipality and the republic which would ensure that the total potential of the work organization is activated. This program should also be a platform for constituting the organs of self-management and for electing new management organs.

Furthermore, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium requires that the Communists in Idnina, and particularly the managerial cadre, overcome their internal conflicts and analyze in a self-critical way their behavior and activity so far. This should create conditions necessary to restore direct cooperation between and participation in the sociopolitical and other organs of the work organization and the municipality in solving all concrete issues and problems and in opening greater prospects for further development of Idnina and the municipality in general.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium also thinks that ideopolitical differentiation in the work organization and the municipality is necessary, as well as establishing the collective and personal responsibility of members of the LC and particularly of those holding responsible posts and performing responsible duties in Idnina, the LC municipal committee, and in the municipality as a whole, and of those who have contributed to the worsening of the situation. In the course of further activity, the attitude towards the implementation of these decisions and the activity of all the subjects in Idnina and the municipality should be monitored and on this basis measures should be undertaken to carry out ideopolitical differentiation and establish legal and other kinds of responsibility.

In the adopted decisions the Presidium also insists that the working people in Idnina, in the municipality, and the public be promptly and objectively informed on all vital issues and activities relating to the process of overcoming the unfavorable situation in this work organization.

The complete membership of the basic LC organization in Kratovo as well as other sociopolitical organizations and organs in the municipality should be made familiar with these stands which should serve as a basis for establishing immediate tasks and plans for their implementation.

Finally, the municipal committee in Kratovo is obliged to constantly inform the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee about the situation and the activities undertaken in implementing these stands in the Idnina work organization and in the municipality.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES MALTA NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD110906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Valletta, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Alex Sceberras Trigona, the Maltese head of diplomacy, today at the magnificent medieval building of the Valletta fortress, opened the first ministerial conference of Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement, devoted to strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Speaking at the first working session of the conference, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed that the situation in the Mediterranean had long since made such meetings necessary. The Mediterranean is increasingly becoming a bridge as the area in which Europe, Africa, and Asia meet. In this area, even today, the aspirations of nonaligned countries to free themselves of all aspects of dependancy and inequality are becoming increasingly manifest.

Today in Valletta, the nonaligned are unfolding fresh prospects, with the aim of making this action a continuous one, of having it constantly expanding and deepening. We are, however, aware that this is neither a short nor easy path. The Mediterranean is at the same time one of the very dangerous areas of confrontations in the world. More than ever before, our region is burdened by the accumulation of military forces and arms, including nuclear arms. It is precisely the nonaligned countries which are most frequently exposed to neocolonial pressures, foreign interference and occupation. There is no doubt that for decades, Israel's aggressive policy has been the cause of crisis and instability in this area, Dizdarevic said.

It is clear, the Yugoslav diplomatic head stressed, that without a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question, there can be no peace and security in the Miditerranean.

Dizdarevic stressed Yugoslavia's firm stand that a solution could only be found on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their sovereign state. In this connection we express our full support to the PLO the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Dizdarevic said.

The Lebanese crisis, the situation in Cyprus and the tragic war between Iran and Iraq cause particular concern, Dizdarevic said. Yugoslavia extends it support to the preservation of the integrity of nonaligned Lebanon. Yugoslavia has always advocated the preservation of independence of the Republic of Cyprus and has condemned all fait accompli actions in Cyprus. In this regard we support the constructive efforts by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on having the negotiations between the two Cypriot communities begin as soon as possible. An end to the Iranian-Iraqi war, though it is not taking place in the Mediterranean directly, would undoubtedly have a positive influence on this region, Dizdarevic stressed.

Emphasizing that the interdependence and security of the Mediterranean and Europe is evident, Dizdarevic said that it is necessary to continue efforts toward having the decisions of the conferences in Helsinki and Madrid implemented in the Mediterranean as well. It is necessary to create conditions to reduce the armed forces in the region, priorities of which would be to eliminate foreign military bases and withdraw foreign fleets as this would also lead to overcoming bloc rivalries in this area. Our common goal, Raif Dizdarevic said, is to act, through united efforts, in the direction of turning the Mediterranean into an area free from crises, conflicts, arms and pressures on nonaligned countries.

In proposing concrete actions, the Yugoslav federal secretary said that it would be useful to encourage holding various gatherings and meetings on themes of joint interest as well as working out action programs of future Mediterranean cooperation. It would be a good thing, he stressed, if we opened up to participation by other European Mediterranean states which demonstrate readiness for joint cooperation.

BUSINESSMEN, PLANINC DISCUSS ECONOMY AT FAIR

LD111335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- The volume of Yugoslav industrial production in the first 7 months of the year increased by 5.3 percent compared with the same period last year. Along with that, for the first time in the last few years, labor productivity also has increased and all aspects of consumption have decreased; better results are achieved in economic relations with other countries and initial results in restructuring of the economy have also been registered. These encouraging results are also accompanied by unsatisfactory trends which are particularly pronounced in the high increase in prices and inflation and the further drop in the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy.

This was stressed at the meeting today of some 150 businessman from the largest Yugoslav work collectives with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. Several members of the FEC, representatives of republican and provincial economic chambers, of the National Bank and other institutions also took part in this meeting which was held at the International Zagreb Autumn Fair. The aim of this traditional meeting, organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy Presidium, was to establish the directions and methods of resolving the most topical problems connected with the more successful economic activity until the end of the year and to have businessmen make their proposals and suggestions for the country's 1985 development plan.

Taking part in the debate, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that the favorable trends hitherto should in no circumstances be overrated, because for the Yugoslav economy it is not enough merely to become capable of greater production and repayment of debts, but the challenge of the process of the general world technological development must also be taken up. This participation and opening up toward the world demand a capable, organized and associated economy and the way we are now, insufficiently linked up and fragmented, makes it hardly possible for us to follow such trends.

Speaking of economic policy measures for next year, Milka Planinc stressed that they are defined by the economic stabilization program and that there will be no divergencies or hesitation in connection with this. In this context she stressed the joint responsibility of everyone for the achievement of this goal.

In a debate lasting several hours, the businessmen particularly stressed that the basic tasks of the economic policy for next year should be directed at further increasing production and exports, and that all measures of economic policy, which should be adopted on time, should be in line with this goal. What is of particular significance in this context is to work more resolutely and more responsibly to overcome the biggest problems manifested in the high increase in prices and inflation and to halt the fall in the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy.

It was pointed out that this is especially important since the proportion of revenue going to the accumulative and reproductive capability of the economy is constantly falling, which is borne out by the fact that the economy's share in revenue has fallen from 59 to 56 percent in one year, to a critical level. Hence the urgency of the businessmen's demands for even more effective measures to unburden the economy.

Emin Dobardzic, chairman of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber Presidium, also pointed to this in his opening report, stressing that the current difficulties, especially in the prices sector, cannot be resolved in the old way. The best way to overcome this state of affairs is to pay greater heed to economic laws, market operations and the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and to accelerate the process of pooling labor and resources.

Speaking about the current trends in economic relations with other countries, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, noted that although the results achieved are significant, they are below those planned by the resolution. Total Yugoslav exports in the first 8 months increased by 4.5 percent compared with the same period last year, while exports to the convertible currency area increased by 9.5 percent. What is of particular significance is that the trade deficit with the convertible currency area has been reduced by one-third compared with the same period last year and that this for the first time is the result of increased exports and not of reduced imports. What does, however, cause concern is that exports have been slowing down in the past 3 months. What is of particular significance for next year are, in his words, measures aimed at strengthening our competitive abilities and motivation for exports, in the context of which imports will serve exports even more.

Planinc Addresses Businessmen

AU110806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Over 200 distinguished Yugoslav businessmen gathered at Zagreb fair today to examine key business problems in talks with Milka Planinc, president of the FEC.

They also talked about the present situation and the conditions for business activities next year. Our journalists Nemanja Vukovic and Aleksandar Vlajkovic report the following from the scene:

Having heard the businessmen, Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, spoke about what interested them most: the conditions for business operations in the coming months and next year.

[Begin Planinc recording] We have a real rate of interest, with all its (?consequences). It exists, and it will stay. A real rate of interest will remain as a basis. We have a realistic rate of exchange for the dinar; it has yielded many positive elements. It appears hard to many. It exists and it will stay in our economy. Regardless of which acts are adopted and what they will be like, and what will happen by the end of the year or in January, I think that one should be firm and certain that there will be no vacillation in this respect, and that we will carry on in this direction.

Another key link that determines the position of a producer, primarily determines it, is prices. You know that we have had all sorts of trouble. We even resorted to measures which the FEC absolutely convinced were no good -- price freezing and unfreezing -- and would not lead anywhere, but there were situations in which we simply assessed that we had no choice, because both society and we -- I mean the FEC, the (?delegate) assembly -- were not prepared for an alternative orientation: that the market be influenced by economic policy measures -- both long-term and current -- reaction through prices being the last resort.

I do not maintain, comrades, that we are now quite completely prepared, but some significant economic policy measures are nevertheless in operation, and even more there is our awareness that we must persevere quite certainly, and there should be no vacillation here. As regards the system and policy of prices, we will pursue the line determined in the Long-Term Stabilization Program, toward relations in which prices are determined by the producers. This will be a situation in which the market will be the basic parameter of the producer's operations and his development program. Basically we will strive to make this the main part of our system.

In this connection the new bill also envisages, as is normal in our self-managing system, that a large part of these reproductive relations in particular will be governed by agreement among those actually, directly concerned and not just everybody. Your must know that here we jointly share a great responsibility. All our economic troubles are sublimated in prices: All the deficits, all the shortages are evident there. We know that these shortages were formed over a long time and that we cannot solve them overnight. We also know that this great operation of transition from a system that was quite close to the manner of price regulation under state socialism, to another system in which we wish economic criteria to be the main ones, is neither simple nor easy in a situation in which we have to work without any commodity, dinar, or foreign exchange reserves.

Therefore we must be aware of this. We must not vacillate in our decision about where we are going, but let us not make any move that may be forced upon us and result in an a assessment that it is vacillation, a concession, or diversion in another direction. These are prices that you, too, are setting, and in addition all the deficits are reflected in prices. Let us be clear about it politically. This is the point where we are walking a tightrope across an abyss, where social endurance and the state among the people are at stake. We know that personal incomes are not progressing, while prices are progessing. This is the point where we must show both courage (?and understanding that the position) is not comfortable at all, as well as a subtle feeling for the measure and for the limit, and must share responsibility.

Unfortunately in all our discussions, it is always forgotten that inflation of some 30, 40, or 50 percent has an obverse side. If you stop it with state measures, you have shortages. We have felt them here. You have demands for rationing, you have lines. People forget that this is inflation, too. In our political life there is no idea that this, too, means inflation.

Therefore here is our choice: whether we continue in the old way with lines, ration cards, and so forth, or persevere on the line of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program despite all the troubles, realizing that we are doing it with only narrow room for maneuvers, but all prepared. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES LCY DELEGATION

AU101418 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia, yesterday met with members of the LCY delegation which is attending the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. In the talks with Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mengistu expressed satisfaction over the fact that the LCY delegation is attending the First Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and stressed the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

MOJSOV ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD101059 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 10 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Mojsov left for Addis Ababa this morning to attend celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

BOOK ON ALBANIAN NATIONALISM, RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD102354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0611 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Part one of review by D. J. Jevtic of Hajredin Hodza's book on the Albanian national question and Yugoslav-Albanian relations]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- In Enver Hoxha's entire policy and publishing activity, with its anti-Yugoslav and anti-Kosovo orientation, the Albanian national question, Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia where Albanians comprise the majority of the population, occupies a special place. These articles, in particular Hoxha's pamphlet "Titoites," are imbued with extreme nationalism and irredentism. In Tirana, maximum efforts are made to show that the LCY (CPY) and Socialist Yugoslavia are allegedly not adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism in resolving the national question.

This is the way Dr Hajredin Hodza begins the second part of his book, or rather the chapter "Stalinist Nationalism and Irredentism in Albania."

Using Marxism-Leninism only as a smokescreen for manipulation with history and facts, the author stressed that Enver Hoxha behaves this way when he examines the Albanian national question in Yugoslavia and when he makes efforts to manipulate the question of Kosovo and of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, with the aim of indoctrinating the Albanian people with nationalism and irredentism.

Therefore, Professor Hodza concludes, Albanian nationalism and irredentism has its roots not only in Albanian bourgeois and petit-bourgeois psychology and ideology but also in the Stalinist, etatist system, bureaucratism and careerism of Enver Hoxha and other Stalinists in Albania.

The Pristina author then goes on to recall that all of Enver Hoxha's writing is imbued with nationalism, national romanticism, and irredentism and that no single article from the other side of the border Marxistically determines the reactionary, counter-revolutionary, and antisocialist character of nationalism as a whole and of Albanian nationalism in particular.

On the contrary, Enver Hoxha's nationalism and that of other Stalinists in Albania is also clearly manifested in fetishization and idealization of the Albanian nation, in expressing mistrust toward other peoples of Yugoslavia, in particular toward the Serbian people. Historical events and the (?positive) past of the Albanian people is used for indoctrination with nationalism. The sufferings of the Albanian people are interpreted by blaming entire peoples and not the exploitive ruling class of all and of the Albanian people.

Fetishization and glorification of positive elements in the history and character of the Albanian people, keeping silent and underrating its real negative phenomena and the attempt to confront the Albanian people with other peoples represent beyond a doubt, academician Hodza stressed, a grave nationalistic and chauvinist burden. In evaluating the Serbian and Albanian people, Enver Hoxha classifies peoples into those who are to blame and those who are not to blame, into those who are honest and those who are dishonest, into those who are good and those who are not good, which certainly does not correspond to Marxist teachings about the nation as a global social group composed of contradictory classes and divergent social groups which confront interests inside the nation itself.

Albanian nationalism in Stalinists in Tirana is also noticeable in the assertion that Albanian culture and science are immune from nationalism.

ZERI I POPULLIT and Stalinists in Albania do not describe nationalism as a negative reactionary phenomenon in present intranational relations. They identify nationalism with the nation, with the national. Enver Hoxha and the Albanian Stalinists, in their definition of a nation as a whole, and in particular of the Albanian nation, speak in a clear nationalistic and chauvinistic manner. Speaking about the division of the Albanian people in the past, Enver Hoxha defines the Albanian nation thus: "Although divided and fragmented, the affected Albanian people remain as one, as one people, and as a country inhabited by people of the same blood, the same language, the same culture, the same history, the same psychological and national formation wholly by the Albanians."

Let us leave aside the fact that Enver Hoxha's definition of the Albanian nation is not in line with the definition of his great favorite and teacher Stalin. But, academician Hajredin Hodza stresses, to insist on joint blood as a constituent component of the nation, which is constantly present in Enver Hoxha's articles and attitudes, is a characteristic of the biological theory of the nation in bourgeois teachings about the nation, and in several cases ends in racism. In this way, Enver Hoxha speaks about 6 million Albanians as "blood-brothers", pursues the policy of assimilation of national minorities in Albanian, and gives full support to the realization of ethnically pure Kosovo. In the spirit of Greater Albania nationalism and irredentism, diplomats from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania now cooperate also with the Albanian political emigration and collaborators of fascist occupiers.

By proceeding from Lenin's words about there being two nations and two national cultures within every nation, Professor Hodza stresses that this also applies to the Albanian people. Not all Albanians are "blood-brothers," because within this nation there is the working class, peasantry, revolutionary intelligentsia, and all freedom-loving people who are fighting for socialism, democracy, humanism on one hand, as well as remnants of feudal and bourgeois classes with political organizations abroad where they are fighting against socialism and progress of the Albanian people, on the other hand.

Part Two of Review

LD110006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Part two of review by D.J. Jevtic of Hajredin Hodza's book on the Albanian national question and Yugoslav-Albanian relations]

[Text] [no dateline as received] In his book Dr Hajredin Hodza quotes several examples from Enver Hoxha's pamphlet "Titoites" and given several quotations by other authors from Tirana which foment hatred of all the people in Yugoslavia, particularly the Serbs, and in which their authors do their utmost to provoke confrontation of these people with the Albanians in general and with those living in Yugoslavia in particular. So, Enver Hoxha says in one of his quotations: "Serbia has become a symbol of the sworn enemy for any freedom-loving Albanian, because of the policy it pursued." "In the Albanian consciousness Serbia has gradually become synonymous with evil."

From these quotations the author of the book draws the conclusion that it is quite clear that Enver Hoxha and the Stalinists from Tirana continue to act consistently from the anti-Marxist position of glorifying the Albanian nation. They also continue to directly attack the Serbian nation and other people in Yugoslavia. They do not seem to understand or simply refuse to understand, Professor Hajredin Hodza says, that besides bourgeoisie, monarchy, Serbian chauvinists, nationalists, Stalinists and bureaucrats the Serbian nation also included and still includes the Serbian working class, peasantry, progressive intelligentsia, and the entire freedom-loving Serbian working people which were and still are friendly disposed toward all freedom-loving people, including the Albanians. The Stalinists in Albania refuse to acknowledge that there is a freedom-loving Serbian nation, the nation of Svetozar Markovic, Dimitrije Tucovic, Kosta Novakovic, and Milentije Popovic; the nation of the working class and socialist forces which has always fought against the reactionary forces of exploitation within its ranks and which was a worthy friend of the Albanian nation in general.

It is a great irony that the SFRY and its system, that is, the country and the system which enabled the Albanian people not only to preserve their national identity but also to experience a real social and cultural revolution, are being permanently accused by Albanian Stalinists of being the enemy of the Albanian people. It is also ironic that the Yugoslav people are being constantly identified with the bourgeoisie, and their shortcomings exaggerated. Is it at all possible to attack the Serbian nation when it is a well-known fact that the greatest achievements of the Albanian nation were realized with the assistance and support of the Serbian nation in particular?

The Stalinist nationalistic propaganda from Albania remains silent over the fact that for almost 10 centuries the Albanian people have lived side by side with the Serbian people and that the working people and socialist and political movements within this nation were similar to and entwined with the Albanian nation, particularly after the Ottoman Empire's penetration into the Balkans.

There is no mention anywhere of the joint struggle of the Albanians and Serbs, not one word is said about Serbian progressive forces or their fraternal attitude toward the Albanian people, no reference is made to similarities in the social, economic, political and cultural lives of the working people of the Serbian and Albanian nations during the Ottoman occupation. There is no mention of the friendship between Serbian and Albanian peasants, about their kinship, brotherhood and mutual assistance, particularly during difficult historical situations and critical social moments.

Nothing is being said, Academician Hajredin Hodza continues, in the pamphlet "Titoites" and in Stalinist nationalistic propaganda from Albania about Svetozar Markovic, Dimitrije Tucovic, Kosta Novakovic and Serbian Communists during the socialist revolution or about their attitudes toward the Albanian national question, based on the spirit of internationalism, and toward the freedom and independence of the Albanian nation and fraternal cooperation between the Serbian and Albanian people.

Enver Hoxha and Albanian nationalists ignore the positive and encouraging elements in relations between the Albanian and Montenegrin people. He does not say a word about the communal life and economic and political similarities between the Montenegrin and Albanian people or about the cooperation and joint struggle against the Ottoman Empire and later against fascism. He does not mention the great friendship felt by the Montenegrins toward the Albanian people or the great friends of the Albanian nation such as Marko Miljanov, Veljko Vlahovic, Blazo Jovanovic, and others.

The Stalinists from Albania also have nothing to say about the similar fate and joint struggle of the Albanian and Macedonian peoples. They do not mention the cooperation between the Albanian and Macedonian national movements during the Ilinden uprising, the support for the Young Turks revolution, the suffering of the two peoples during the Balkans wars and World War I, their difficult position in bourgeois Yugoslavia or the antifascist struggle of these two peoples for their national and social liberation.

The Albanian Stalinists have nothing positive to say, only accusations, about the Croatian people, with whom the Albanian people never in the past came into conflict. On the contrary, the Albanians have always been supported by the progressive forces of the Croatian nation as well as by the great friends of the Albanian people, Tito, Krleza, and others.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- Filip Matic, hitherto member of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Argentina. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 7 Sep 84 LD]